PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,527.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M.				
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9000
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.—Through Steamer.

EXTRA PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Cheap Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL CHEAP FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	799	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1133	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	..	33	..

* Returning Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
S. City of Agra	..	...	Oct. 3	...
G. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
G. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 16	....	Nov. 7
A. Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 17	....	Nov. 10
G. City of Manchester	..	Nov. 16	....	Dec. 5
G. City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Dec. 28
B. Morton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	....	Nov. 27	....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 3

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

G.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 5th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 1st Oct.	9 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 2nd Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Oct. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4,595	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhin at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	6999	G. Barguglian,	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY	
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	1st Oct.	1908
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct.	"
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov.	"
NYSA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec	"
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan.	1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb.	"
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar.	"
ARMAND BEHIC	6,380	Guiomet	15th Apr.	"

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about	
NYSA	5838	Schmitz	9th Oct.	1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov.	"

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.	
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Oct.	1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov.	1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Monchini	15th Dec.	1908,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 335	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 905	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.	
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct	1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov.	1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec,	1908,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, 10 ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 190.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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AGENT

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CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Mathews, Hyderabad Deccan.

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

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Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Futicorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mauritius.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Hsinking)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka.	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Lyndon		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
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POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

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GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 30. Linear magnification 9x. Surface magnification 81x. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40. Linear magnification 12x. Surface magnification 144x. Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. 122-8.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.

Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. 26.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour P: :

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and-tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vitalforces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever met in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on many deep-seated, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (Egyptian or Colonial), from The Secretary, Institute of VETARZO REMEDIES, Co., 5, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above Districts. Note—If name Post Free.

Agents for India—TREDGOLD AND CO., LTD., CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

These medicines were formerly sold under the name of ZAROTAR, but Messrs. Latimer Clark, Muirhead & Co. Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

SCOTTISH TRIALS, 1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA From our own Gardens.
COFFEE From our own Plantations.
JAMS From our own Factory.
PICKLES From our own Factory.
BISCUITS From our own Factory.

STOCKS OF HAM, BACON AND CHEESE ARRIVING EACH MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

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Price Lists to Merchants and Dealers, from our Wholesale Depots:

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P. O. Box 248 Telegram LIPTEA.
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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: A B C (5TH EDITION) & OWN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "SCINDIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR—CALCUTTA FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT INSPECTOR to this Association.

Candidates must be EUROPEAN and possess some knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, more particularly as regards Hydrant Services, Sprinkler Installations, &c.

Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY, 2 Clive Street, Calcutta.

Post Box 280.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ABDULLA HAJI SUMAR BHIVADIWALLA, the constituted Attorney of ABDUL KARIM ABDELA, MAHOMED ABDELA, a minor by his brother and natural guardian and the said Abdul Karim Abdela the heirs, legal representatives of Abdela Ahmed, Jusub Abdul Rahimaa, in his own right and also as the heir and legal representative of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Abdul Rahiman Haji Ahmed, Bai Hawabai, widow of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Bai Mariambai, wife of Abdulla Ahmed, Bai Halimabai, wife of Jusub Mahomed and Ahmed Noor Mahomed, a minor by his mother and natural guardian, the said Hawabai, widow of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, Khatizabai, daughter of Chan Ahmed and wife of the said Jusub Abdul Rahiman, a minor by her husband and natural guardian the said Jusub Abdul Rahiman, appointed under Power of Attorney, dated the 20th day of May, 1903, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described to our client. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or Batty ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl, or range of buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of the Road leading from Parel to Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under Ward No. 524, Street No. 157, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 478, 486 and 505, and also under the New Survey No. 2-2092, containing by admeasurement, 1245 Square yards or thereabouts, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the aforesaid road leading from Parel to Mahim, on or towards the West and North by the property of Muncherji Bomonjee Punthakhey, and on or towards the South by the vacant ground of one Khatree Sulleman Jooma.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1908.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

POONA NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATUDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 28th September, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on TUESDAY, 29th September 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

DR. EZRA HAMILTON says:—"The worst forms of Liver, Kidney, Urinary Troubles and Blood Diseases are cured by TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

NAGPUR SPEED AND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

DECEMBER 23RD TO 29TH (Inclusive).

COMPETITIONS for all Classes of TOURING CARS, Commercial Vehicles and Motor Bicycles, Special Railway concessions on the B.-N. Railway and G. I. P. Railway. Programme of above can be had from the Undersigned.

ALFRED E. JOYCE,
Secretary, Trials Committee.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-2. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DASTOOR OCULISTS IS

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being 'A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. GILLAY MAIR & Co., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S HIPPODROME.
ESPLANADE.
Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN
6 NIGHTS ONLY 6
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
SIR GEORGE CLARKE, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS
THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 New London Artists Direct from London, including
MISS FLORENCE HAMER.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
J. M. Barrie's Brilliant Masterpiece, the Celebrated Scotch comedy,
"THE LITTLE MINISTER."
Tues., Sept. 29.—The screamingly funny farcical comedy,
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH."
Wed., Sept. 30.—Weedon Grossmith's exceedingly funny farcical comedy,
THE LADY OF OSTEND.
Thurs. Oct. 1.—W. G. Wills' celebrated play,
"A ROYAL DIVORCE."
Fri., Oct. 2.—Marie Tempest's latest London triumph,
"MRS. DOT."
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, OCT., 3RD,
"THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT"
Prices, Rs. 5, 3 and 1. Stage Boxes, Rs. 50.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commence at 9-30
Plan now Open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE "EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH
WILL OPEN SHORTLY
And undertake a new kind of advertisements.

Persons desirous of advertising through this Valuable Medium are requested to apply as soon as possible to the MANAGER, Parisian Photographic Company, Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, who is in charge of this Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, sideboard, sofas, easychairs, iron safe, bat and book-stands.

Studio Camera 10×12 with lense, Columbia Graphophone with 225 new discs, 110, Junagadh Gold coins, 16 silver watches, 12 metal game rolled, 22 diamond and pearl weighing scales with weights, D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by Reilley, S. B. B. L. Alex, Henry rifle, single barrel Whimester rifle.

115, Pair Children's new shoes.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Mogul Abdool Haji Ali, consisting of almira, cupboard, chest-of-drawers, tables, chairs, bedstead, carpenters' tools, iron tank and other sundries.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's cycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 87 of 1904 (Sanderji Damji vs. Dahibai.):
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, the valuable and artistic designed furniture by Roberts, Dewji Canji and others, such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, side and corner cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cottage piano by Gebruder Knake, specially imported for Indian climate by Rose & Co., in good order, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs-lined, velvet, door chicks, jail-made carpets, glass door book cases, book-stands, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almiras, chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables, hat, umbrella and gown-stands, office writing tables, Edison home phenograph, hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich glassware, crookeryware and plated ware, bronze and Doulton figures, table ornaments, pasteur water filter, oil paintings, silk folding screen, floor matting, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman going home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd Prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and artistic latest design furniture, such as dining table, chairs, large mirror sideboard, whatnots, meatsafe, Waterfilter by Treacher, marble-top chependale pattern circular table and teapoys, fancy tile-top drawingroom teapoys, corner and side cabinets, plate glass door book case, office table, lady's Secretariat, elegant fan design drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined rich flowered tapestry and springs, reclining sofas, lady's and gent's easy chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, bevelled mirror single and double door almiras, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, hatstand, glass and parcelsinware, best plated ware and cutlery by Army and Navy, old China flower jars, jail-made large Cambay Carpets, large size drawing-room velvet piled flower ground carpet with border 21 by 15 ft; full size typewriter with cover, gold cronograph repeater hunting watch, one nearly new obonized iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co, one year's winding clock, under glass dome, etc., etc. The property of A. Barker, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property put on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties at Bhendi Bazaar Road, Parel, Bombay, and at Surat.

High Court Suit No. 525 of 1906.

Multani Tehidiam Girdharidas.

vs.

Nanabhoy Ahmedally and another.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy, in pursuance of the decree, herein dated the 2nd day of July, 1908, in the following landed properties on the days and at the time mentioned below.

Lot No. 1, Property at Bhendi Bazaar Road on

WEDNESDAY the 14th October 1908,
at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, on the Western side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 140—140—141, Collector's New Nos. 7454—7455, 7456, Old Survey Nos. 1526-1525 and New Survey No. 987 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhendi Bazar Parel Road, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Abda Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadvani, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Pakiji Nanabhoy Chaina and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3053—3054, Street Nos. 282-288.

Lot No. 2. Property at Surat.

On THURSDAY, the 15th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Bombay.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the said Ahmedalli Moosabhoy deceased in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Surat in the Street called Kapadwanj Tekda on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Surat, assessed by the Municipality of Surat, under No. 241 and bounded on the East by the said street called Kapadwanj Tekda, on the West a public passage, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Hyderally Kudwa, and on the South also by the property of the said Ebrahim Hyderalli Kudwa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., solicitors for the said Receiver at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 3 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Walabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death." DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-9-0.—D. SERGIFIO Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having horse-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 551, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Malcows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Mgrat Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 40 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUNGHT," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 8 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the British Mail. A complete record of Indian News particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 400, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO SEPOYS, young and trustworthy, able to speak and read English a little. Pay Rs. 12 and 18. APPLY personally with testimonials, to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at noon.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Sq., Brighton, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building sites at Chowpaty, formerly known as Pantbaky's Wadi, in front of Ailbess Baug, Queen's Road, and opposite the Chowpaty Railway Crossing.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th October next, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the sites, the following 12 very valuable building plots:

Plot Nos.	Square yards.	Plot Nos.	Square yards.
1	1,163	7	986
2	1,263	8	781
3	916	9	656
4	916	10	541
5	608	11	487
6	1,046	12	750

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Bandra Slaughter House, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) large quantity of old building materials, such as tresses, posts, rafters and corrugated iron sheets removed for the old Butchers chawl at Bandra Slaughter House.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, next to John Robert & Co., and above C. Jost & Co., and Glade & Co. top floor, the valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Rasalauer and Connor Gerrard, newly design embossed plush drawingroom suite in 10 pieces, collection of large sized water colour pictures, engravings and Mazzotints by reputed French artists, a complete set of Burton's world-renowned Arabian nights with illustrations (very rare), fancy cabinets and chiffoniers, sofas, marble top dressing and washband tables, single and double door almyras, tile top teapoy, 1 large silverplated centre-piece with 4 dishes, sanjolica, jardineer, 1 very elegant large size bungalow pattern fish bowl on brass mountings (very rare), Bohemian vases, elegant made teak and black bedstead, 1 ebonised, sweet-toned, cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, Treacher's glassware, rich dinner-set for 12 persons, Singapore cane chairs, chiffoniers, large dining table, bentwood double cane chairs, rocking velvet lined easy chairs, linen silk cushion, iron safe on stand, newly design artistically made dressing and washband tables, and hanging lamps, book press, very rich bronzeware and flower vases, marble clock, new patent hanging press, musical box, rich plateware, spoons and forks by Walker and Hall for 12 persons, hall jardineer and telescopic lamp, scenes, purdahs, icebox, nearly new China matting, large meat-safe, cupboard, one lot books, sewing machine on Singers's stand, flower-pots, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of a well-known European artist.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF CURIOS DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE ARTWARE AND CURIOS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M. (S.T.), each day, at Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kiku and Co. of High Class Japanese goods, consisting of embroidered silk crepe Kimonos, handkerchiefs, table centre pieces, shawls, blouse pieces, embroidered screens, old and modern bronze and cloisonne vases, and bowls, satsuma flower holders, porcelain vases, toilet sets, tea services, gold and silver decorated and painted lacquered screens, panels, and panel pictures, glass bead curtains, woollen carpets, old China vases and jars, and similar other useful and presentation articles of art and curios, will be disposed off by Public Auction, to the highest bidder "without reserve" by the undersigned.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT WORLEE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 169 of 1908.

Janardhan Gopal .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Satiyabhamabai, widow, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Janardhan Gopal the Special Commissioner appointed in this suit by the consent decree made therein on 24th March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following two properties, either in one lot or in separate two lots as may be found convenient, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), in case the properties are sold in one lot, or at the hours of 5 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively in case the same are sold in separate lots.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly—All that the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground situate, lying and being at Worlee, First Pakhady Road, near Ferguson Road, and known by the name of "Khayan," in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 253, 253 and 254, New Nos. 12243 and 12344, and New (Survey Nos. 1-3099 and 1-3355, containing by admeasurement 11-990 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Government waste or swampy ground, on or towards the West by the Dhurband or public passage, and beyond are the fields of Khushal Sadashiv and Khushal Jagannath, on or towards the North by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv and on or towards the South by the fields of the said Khushal Sadashiv, Waman Sadashiv, Raghoo Jamboolar and Janardhan Gopal, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Khushal Jagannath and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

Secondly—All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari or Toka Land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Shanabhoo Mahadev Pakhady, in the village of Worlee, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the portion of the house formerly of Wasudee Ruttansey and now belonging to his grandson Baboo Narayen, on or towards the West by a passage called Gowan, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Keshav Bhawoo and now of Abaji Bahaji Shingari and on or towards the north by the property formerly of Gangajee Moolajee and now belonging to his son Kasinath Gungajee and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 3 and are now assessed under G Ward No. 194 and Street No. 96 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the defendants.

N.B.—Although the area given in the property firstly above described is stated to be 11,990 square yards, the actual area is believed to be 9,842·5 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla and Perozshaw, Attorneys, for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

Fitted with Patent Sliding Wheel

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COTTON MILLS, FACTORIES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, GODOWNS, ETC.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

It is so nice to do the necessary Toilet with
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S
KESHRANJAN.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Re. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed. Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and medicines, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits-Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SM

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons Captain W Catto will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons Captain A Newby sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with 826 pilgrims and a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3,096 tons Captain A Buck sailed yesterday for Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Salveig, 2,862 tons Captain H Trovick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Cintra, 1,979 tons, Captain J M Kasewurm, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Brisbane, with a cargo of timber and general.

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons Captain J Campbell, arrived inharbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E Seeary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushehr etc., with a general cargo, 94 horses and 5 cabin and 48 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons Capt W Kelso, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers and 4 horses.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander C Gardner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bushire, which port she left on 17th September and called at Bahrein from whence she brought in tow the launch Bahrein.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W H Rothwell, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Hodgkins, Hon Lieut Clay, Rev and Mrs Hatchell and child, Lieuts Byrnes, Ward and Black, Capt Wake, Lieuts Purcell, Pring, Purdon Fox, Parkins, Farebrother, Darnell, and Jones, Capt Wilkin Mr and Mrs Brynt, Lieut and Mrs Rudkin, Capt and Mrs Morton and child, Mr Jones, Lieuts Bays, Hunter and Polock, Major Sweetnam, Lieuts Hewell and Turner, Mr Paul, Mr Ives, Mrs Goldsworthy, Mrs McCarthy and 2 children, 5 natives and 220 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 25th September should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Sarney St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S DufferinComdr Berry.10-10..Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr...C Gardnes ...R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Seeadler.....Capt.....Menter ... .German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 26.

Bahadur	2936	Cubbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evensen ... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	7329	Davies ... James Mackintosa & Co
Clinton	1917	....Kasteurn .....
Firoze	2005	Watson ..... Bo & P S N Co
Garscube	2297	Storey ..Barrow ..... W & A G & Co
Inchbrova	2572	Nicholas ..... T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant	4773	kindall ..... K N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	4601	Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee	2275	Watson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.	316	Butler ..... M M & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell ..... M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Alson ..... T Morrison & Co
Oceana	3507	Shanghai ..... 27-10 P & O S N Co
Strathfillan	2816	Hilton ..... W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736	Taylor ..... K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Revill ..... Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin...Shah ..... Shah S N Co
Strathspy	2852	Osborn ..... W & A G & Co
Salveig	2862	Trovick .....
Scindia	3253	Kelso ..... W & A G & Co
Vadala	2164	Fewvre ..... M M & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett ..... M M & Co
Wearbeck	2164	Fennre ..... W & A G & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed..... Shah S N Co
Zembesi	2415	Baker ..... W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sinclair	3280	Oliver	.....		N F F Muir & Co
B Aleppo	2537	Wing	...Karachi	9-10	F Muir & Co
C&R W Hall	3263	Leary	.....K'chi	29-9	K N & Co
D&E Culna	3963	MacCaiblam	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co
F Berbera	2791	Peckham	...A'werp	28-9	M M & Co
H Mozaffari	4887	Molony	...Jeddah	1-10	B & P S N Co
K Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	..Jeddah	5-10	B & P S N Co
L Bahadari	329	Fakeera	Repairing Bo		S M N Co Ld
M Delhi	4383	Andrews	....S'ghai	26-10	P & O Co
O Naderi	1169	Gray	...Busreh	4-10	B & P S N Co
P Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	3 10	W & A G & Co
Q Rajchatag	1319	Jacoboon	Zhanzibar	4-10	A Strandes

H W P D

Satrunji	517	Hossein	..Karachi	26-9	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	521	Mahomed	...M'lore	23-9	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Coates		N F B & P S N Co
3 St. Michael	2119	Parsell	...Hull	7-10 K N & Co
5 Matin	2433	Archer	.....Genoa	30-9 T Morrison & Co
6 Africa	2561	Badenoch	...Trieste	1-10 A L S N Co
9 Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	K'chi	1-10 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Assaye	4795	Daniel	.....Shanghai	29-9 P & O Co
13 Arabia	4167	Leigh	...London	10-10 P & O C
18 Atwi	2334	Hill	...Jeddah	10-10 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Salveig s	Trovick	Cardiff, Aug 26
23	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 24
	R I M S Lawrence	Gardner	Bushire, Sept 17
	Scindia s	Kelso	G'gow, Aug 22
	Cintra s	Kasewurm	B'bane, Aug 17
27	Umballa s	Rait	Rangoon, Sept 4
	Dwarka s	Catbush	Busreh, Sept 19
	Galavale s	Seeury	Calcutta, Sept 15
	Strathavon s	Campbell	Calcutta, Sept 18

DEPARTURES

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kageshima Maru s	Arakawa	Kobe, &c
	Meshtari s	Gore	Persian, Gulf, &c
	Schonfels s	Schneider	Calcutta, &c
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Islami s	Newby	Jedah
	Seeadler (Gr C'ser)	Meurer	Colombo
27	City of Agra s	Buck	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Waroonga, Bamber, for Persian Gulf, &c,
" Wearmouth, Catto, for Calcutta

The steamer Arabia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 19.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
July 5	Tuna	Perim	14	Benadir Coast
Aug. 13	R. N. Colonna	Ras Ahula		
21	Clifton Hall	Cardiff		
30	R. N. Elba	Mussawa	15	Benadir Coast
Sept 2	Wissmann	Mussat		Makala
5	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Berbera	14	Somali Coast
6	Falcon	Berbera		
	H.M. S. Proserpine	Berbera		
9	Africa	D'Jibouti		
10	H.M S. Fox	England	17	Somali Coast
	Arcadia	Bombay	13	Bombay
12	Kaiserne Elisabeth Aust Cr	Pola	14	China
13	Sk. Berkhud	Perim		Perim
	Oxus	Mauritius	13	Marseilles
	Tantah	Red Sea Ports	15	Red Sea Ports
	Africa	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Woodcock	Berbera	14	Hodeidah
	Mooltan	London	13	Sydney
	Prinz Regent Luitpold	Yokohama		Bremen
14	Hercules	Southampton	17	Rangoon
	Clan Lemont	Colombo	14	London [dom
15	Colaba	Bombay	15	United King-
16	Binger	D'Jibouti	17	D'Jibouti
	A. Vispucci	Mussawa	16	Mussowa
	Soutay	Hongkong		Marseilles
	Monsoori	Bombay	17	Jeddah
	Pelho	Hongkong		Marseilles
17	Kronprinz	Hamburg		Durban
	Caledonia	Bombay		London
18	Falcon	Berbera	18	Somali Coast
	Woodcock	Hodeidah		Hodeidah
	Elsa	Swakim		Mauritius
19	H.M.S. Sappho	Port Sudan		
	Yarra	Yokoama	19	Marseilles
	Den of Airlie	London	20	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Name	From
23	Fife	A Harrison	Colombo
	Onipenta	G J Goss	Samarang
	Lightning	A E Gentles	Hongkong
	Kateria	A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Oolobaria	J H Addenbrooke	Bombay
	Caithness	R W Taylor	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

24	Kum Sang	E J Baller	Hongkong
	Killin	J K Wilson	Bombay
	Silesia	E Randouvich	A Ports

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
14	Nairn	Calcutta
17	Walhalla	Calcutta
22	Camberwell	London
23	Taroba	Straits
24	Barenfels	Antwerp

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, arrived at London, on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, left Liverpool on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the evening of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bardistan, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, arrived at London on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left Suez on the morning of the 26th instant.

The N Y K steamer Takasaki Maru, left Moji, for Hongkong on the 24th instant.

The same Co's steamer Moyori Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant and is due here on the 30th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4,000 cwts cotton seed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 891 cwts myrabollams, A Kimjee

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 999 cwts myrabollams, A Virjlal ; 3,024 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,017 cwts poppyseed, 202 cwts mustard seed, Valkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co,

St Michel s—110 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Umsinga s—110 bales cotton fly, Nensey Peerbhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Modhowji and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Valkart Bros ; 165 bales cotton K Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umsinga s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—125 cwts olibanum, G Suchedine.

FOR VARNA.

Africa s—20 bales twist, The Svadeshi Milli Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—90 cwts shark fins, R Dhunjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 bale twist C Ebrahim and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARCHANT—September 24, at Bolrrum, the wife of Captain Godfrey Marchant, 29th Lancers, of a son.

ROBERTSON—September 20, at Simla, East, the wife of Mr. D. M. S. Robertson, E. I. Ry., of a daughter.

SHORT—September 15, at Chapelton Darjeeling, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Short, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TRESHAM—MACEY—September 16, at Saint Paul's Church, Landour, Mussoorie, by the Rev. D Arnold Canney, Chaplain of Landour, Basil Francis Tresham to Maud Isabel (Snowdrop) Macey, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. Y. Macey, Meerut Divisional Staff.

DEATHS.

FARMER—September 19, at Gulu Shah, of cholera, Hubert Frank Holmes, the dearly loved child of Mr. and Mrs E. A. Farmer, aged 4 years.

FARMER—September 20, at Sialkot, of cholera, contracted at Gulu Shah, Ernest Alfred, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, aged 38 years.

LANDSBOROUGH—September 19, at Gulu Shah, of cholera, T. B. Landsborough, Secretary, District Board, Sialkot, aged 27 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT AND TAKING

EVERYBODY'S TONIC,

KEMP'S CHIRETTONES.

THEY SUPERSEDE QUININE,

Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.

3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.

The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.

Kemp's & Co.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 31m.; High water, 6-38m., 0-38a.; Low water, 6-32m., -643a.

Arrival of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 10-50 a.m.

Annual Athletic Sports, St. Mary's, 4-30 p.m.

Public meeting in the Town Hall, to honour the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m.

Bandmann's Hipprodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Rovers Tournament, semi-finals—Worcesters vs. Somerset L. I.—Cooperage, 5-35 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, September 29.—Special Convocation, Bombay University, for conferring degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby by H. E. the Chancellor, 5-45 p. m. Bandmann's Hippodrome, Bandmann Comedy Co., 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 30m.; High water, 1-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 7-2m., 7-10a.

Wednesday, September 30.—Meeting of Bombay University Senate and Convocation for conferring degrees, 5-45 p.m. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome: Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Departure of Sir George Clarke, Victoria Terminus, 8-15 a.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.; High water, 1-45m., 1-38a ; Low water, 7-32m., 7-40a.

Thursday, October 1.—Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 2 25m., 2-14a.; Low water, 8-6m., 8-17a.

Friday, October 2.—Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 3-16m., 2-59a. Low water, 8 51m., 9-8a.

Saturday, October 3.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 o'clock. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Maharana Ajitsinghji Mills Company, office of Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, 17, Esplanade Road, 4-30 p.m. Bandmann's Hippodrome : Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 4-23m. 4-5a.; Low water, 10-9m., 10 20a.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The subscriptions to the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital up to date amount to Rs. 14,00,140.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.—The total rainfall at Matheran up to Friday last amounted to 212 inches and 73 cents.

PLAGUE AT NAREL.—Some cases of plague having occurred at Narel, the residents thereof have been prohibited from going and staying at Matheran.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Assaye," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 30th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 8 a.m. the same day.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—A report has been made to the police that Mr. McMohan, Fourth Engineer on board the steamer "Quiba" lying in the harbour, locked his cabin at 2 p. m. on the 18th instant and went to the mess room, leaving the key with his boy Vincent Almeida. On his return to the cabin at 3-50 p. m. the same afternoon he missed the boy. He also missed watches and chains from his cabin which were worth about Rs. 130.

MOUNT MARY, BANDORA.—The mercantile employes of Bombay celebrated a High Mass at the Church of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora, yesterday. Rev. Father P. A. Fernandes, Vicar of St. Andrew's, delivered a most interesting sermon on the duties of the Catholics, taking for his text a passage from the Gospel of the day : "The humble shall be exalted." The sermon was listened to with wrapt attention. After the High Mass, the employes adjourned outside the Church and partook of the refreshments provided for the occasion. Mr. Robert Conceicao made an interesting speech on Catholic union and brotherly love.

A PARSI MARTYR TO DUTY.—A fund was started in Bombay some months ago for affording relief to the family of Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji Gora, the engineer of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, who lost his life in trying to save the property from a fire which had broken out therein. A committee consisting of Messrs. K. R. Cama, Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, Dinshaw Bomonji Pestonji Master, Dr. Bejonji Dadabhoy Kapadia, Messrs. Rustomji Maneckji Herramanek and Perozshah Merwanji Murzban, have been appointed to collect subscriptions. The committee now report that the total subscriptions amount to Rs. 20,047. After deducting necessary expenses, and affording help urgently needed by the family of the deceased, the committee have Rs. 19,000 in hand, which they intend to invest in Port Trust bonds, and to pay the interest to the survivors of Mr. Gora's family.

CHINESE SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain William Osborne, Master of the s.s. "Strathspey" of the Strath Line, charged Pong Ah Wong and seven other Chinese seamen on board the steamer with refusing to do work. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared to prosecute. Captain Osborne's complaint was that the accused had signed their articles at Bury in England in February 1907, to serve for three years, but had at various ports given him trouble and demanded to be paid off. They had, however, been kept orderly so far by a strict and severe enforcement of discipline by him. Last Friday morning they were ordered to do their work by the Chief Officer and they combined to refuse to obey the orders lawfully given. The Captain then spoke to each of the accused individually and asked them to do their duty, but each of them was emphatic in his refusal to obey the orders. He had therefore to hoist the police signal and a Police officer came on board the ship. He, too, asked them to resume their work, but they persisted in their disobedience. All the acused were convicted and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

MORARJI GOCULDAS S. AND W. CO.

The thirty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Sir Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Kt., chairman of the Board of Directors presiding. The following is the Directors' report:—"Your Directors have the pleasure to submit their thirty-seventh report on the operations of the Company, together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1908. The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 4,75,715-12-2 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 3,620-8-5, brought forward from last year's accounts, which will, no doubt, be considered satisfactory. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 4,75,715-12-2, your Directors have paid an 'ad-interim' dividend of Rs. 125 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1907, and have set apart Rs. 1,00,000 for depreciation of machinery. These items in all amount to Rs. 2,43,750, leaving an available balance of Rs. 2,31,965-12-2, from which, after setting aside Rs. 84,017-0-11, as under, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 125 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last. All these will absorb Rs. 4,71,517-0-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,198-11-3, which they propose to carry forward to next year's account. (a) Amount set aside for "Reserve Fund" account Rs. 50,000 ; (b) amount set aside for "Sprinklers Installation" account Rs. 17,000 ; (c) amount set aside for "Electric Light Installation" account Rs. 3,520 ; (d) amount set aside for "Smith Shop" account Rs. 1, 382 ; (e) amount set aside for "New Boiler House" account Rs. 2,114; (f) amount set aside for "Cost of the Medallion" of the late Hon'ble Shet Morarjee Gocouldas, C. I. E., Rs. 1,500 ; (g) amount set aside for "Bonus" account Rs. 8,500 ; dividend at Rs. 125 per share (making the total dividend for the year to Rs. 250 per share or (25) per cent. on the paid up capital) Rs. 1,43,750 ; balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 4,198—Total rupees 2,31,965.

In proposing the adoption of the report, the Chairman said :—

Gentlemen,—Since meeting you last, it is a matter of regret to have to notice that the fortunes of the cotton industry have taken, as you are all aware, an unfavourable turn. The prosperity of the past three years has considerably receded. Depression is great in spinning concerns owing to bare margin of profits. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that weaving concerns have been able to maintain tolerably well their profits, though, of course, these also are somewhat lower. But it is not unlikely that the depressed condition of the local market in Lancashire piece-goods may later on have its adverse influence on Indian made cloth. There is, however, the redeeming feature of the situation, so far as this year's monsoon has gone, that crop prospects in the country are of an assuring character. In this fact lies the hope of better prospects both for spinning and weaving. Let us all hope that these will be fully realised during the coming busy season.

I am glad to say that despite the unfavourable conditions just referred to, your Company has been able to show a net earning for the year under report of Rs. 4,72,095-3-9. I consider the result highly satisfactory and a credit to the agents who, as I have uniformly observed, manage the affairs of the Company with care and sagacity. As is customary, the Board have set apart one lakh to depreciation account, and now ask you to carry another half a lakh to reserve fund which will now stand at Rs. 6,76,000, besides writing off some miscellaneous items of expenditure. An 'ad-interim' dividend was paid for the first half-year at the rate of Rs. 125 per share and they now recommend Rs. 125 for the second half-year. Thus the total amount of the dividend for the year will amount to Rs. 250 per share, which I deem to be extremely handsome. Let us all hope that you may be lucky enough to earn the same amount, or as near to it as possible, during the current year. With these observations I beg to move the adoption of the report and the accounts already circulated amongst you."

The report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 125 per share was declared. Messrs. Nemoji Pestonji Cama and Gordhundas Khatao, who retired by rotation, were re-elected ; and Messrs. Dwarkadas Odhavji and Harjivan Seonderdas, were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BELGAUM.

Drinking Blood of one's own Children.

COLONEL H. G. WATSON, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, convicted Govind Venkatesh Yalji of disobedience of orders duly promulgated by a public servant (in two instances), and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an application for revision made by the accused.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. S. R. Bakhle, and Mr. G. A. Rele, pleaders, appeared for the accused. The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Colonel Watson, in his decision, said the acused was one of a number of youths and young men who, since April 12th, had been preaching, and patrolling the roads near the liquor-shops in Belgaum, endeavouring to dissuade persons from going to the shops to drink. Some of them stood on or near the road shouting "Dont drink," and adding "If you do drink, it will be as if you drank the blood of your children;" they made use of other phrases of an objectionable nature. Walking up and down in front of the shops, these youths tried and stopped people from going in. In this, they did not use violence; but placing their hands on them, remonstrated with them. These doings and goings-on were reported by the Sub-Inspector to the District Magistrate, Mr. B. A. Brendon, and he stated that such picketters were likely to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility, and to cause annoyance, and affray. On 20th April, the District Magistrate sent for some of the leaders of the Temperance Movement and remonstrated with them. On the same day he issued a prohibitory order and another order on the 23rd in which he forbade the shouting of the words "Dont drink." These orders were disregarded. On the 26th he sent for the boys and told them he would forgive the past, on condition of their obeying the orders in the future. The accused Yalgi was one of the youths spoken to. On the 27th in front of Bogarve's liquor-shop, the accused was found preaching; on the 28th he was picketting in the same place. The accused was convicted, and sentenced as above.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the course of the judgment, said that the Magisterial orders were issued under the powers conferred by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A reasonable man might justly complain of the language about the drinking of the blood of one's own children. Under Section 188 of the Penal Code, it was sufficient to constitute an offence, if the act of disturbance "tended" to cause annoyance. The phrase about drinking the blood of one's own children spoke for itself ; no further evidence than the words used was required to prove that they had the tendency to cause annoyance to persons lawfully employed. It was asserted that the shouting having been done from the verandah of a private house, the accused could not be held liable ; whereas the District Magistrate's order, forbidding shouting, applied only to a public place. But if a man standing on a private place adjoining a public road, shouted into the roads the words meant for persons using that road, he was to be held as much shouting in a public road, as if he stood on the road itself and shouted. This was only an analogy on the principle of law enumerated in "Reg. vs. Thallman, 9 Cox. C. C., 388" where the man exposed himself on the roof, on the back of a house in London. It was held that the exposure was made in a place open to the public. Were an act done in a place where a great number of persons might be offended by it, and several see it, it was sufficient. As to the charge of picketting, there was a distinct finding on it against the accused at the end of the Magistrate's decision.

The conviction and sentence were confirmed, and the appeal was dismissed

A HUNDI ALLEGED TO BE WRONGFULLY CONVERTED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has disposed of a suit brought by Haji Azizulla Saheb and Co., merchants of Madras, against Haji Ebrahim Tyeb Sahib, in which the plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 1,43,750 ; balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 4,198—Total rupees 2,31,965. Rs. 1,600, being the amount of a hundi alleged to be wrongfully converted and retained by the defendant, and Rs. 498 for interest by way of damages. The Hon Mr. Jardine and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs Raghavaya, Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that they were merchants carrying on business in English piecegoods in Madras. The defendant is a merchant carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid, Bombay. The plaintiffs had been for some years past carrying on business with the defendant. In June 1904 they wanted to remit Rs. 1,600, and for that purpose sent a hundi payable to bearer, but by mistake enclosed it in a cover on which was printed the defendant's address, and posted it the same day. On the 26th June, they received a letter from the defendant, stating that he had received the letter and the hundi ; and it was then that the plaintiffs discovered their mistake. They wrote to the defendant to pay to one Essac the amount of the hundi, but he neglected to do so. A few days afterwards, plaintiffs called upon the defendant to pay the amount to one Murarji Kanji, if the amount had not been paid to Essac ; but the defendant failed to do so.

The defendant, in his defence, said the plaintiffs had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court claiming to recover Rs. 2,000, being the amount of a hundi alleged to have been intended for another commission agent in Bombay, and Rs. 400 for interest as damages. Defendant had acted as commission agent of the plaintiffs in Bombay, and they having become indebted to him, when he received the hundi he believed it was intended for himself. He cashed it and credited the amount to the plaintiffs. They themselves in their letters approved of his action in respect of the hundi and finally submitted to him an account, wherein they had debited the amount of the hundi against him. Plaintiffs had filed a suit in the Madras City Civil Court to recover the amount of the hundi, but that suit was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Defendant submitted that the present suit was vexatious and asked that it should be dismissed.

His Lordship, after having recorded the evidence, dismissed the suit.

SUIT BY REVERSIONERS.

On the Original Side of the High Court on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight delivered judgment in the case of Jagmohandas Damodardas and another, minors, who by their next friend, Dhankor widow of Damodar Vithaldas, sued Kashidas Mathuradas and two others, executors of Falkor, widow, for a declaration that the late Falkor Bai, widow of Nagindas had only a Hindu widow's share in a house in Bhoiwada. It was not her absolute property, as she had stated in a suit filed against her by their late father Damodardas ; therefore, she had no right to dispose of it by will. Defendants were the executors of the will of Falkor ; plaintiffs sought to recover possession from them of the property. The learned Judge found that the property had come in Nagindas's possession as mortgagee's assignee, in April, 1895. He put it to sale in May, 1898; it was purchased ostensibly by Parshotam, but actually by Nagindas, or Falkor. The question for the Court to determine was which of these two was the real purchaser. The learned Judge here took a survey of the various entries in the account-books relating to Falkor's and her husband Nagindas's transactions. He traced item by item the Rs. 26,000, at which the house was purchased ; he also closely inspected the other amounts that went to make up the Rs. 31,000 which Falkor had averred her husband Nagindas had made her a free gift of, and out of which, she stated, she had purchased the house in question. On a discussion of the evidence, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the real purchaser of the house was Nagindas ; Fulkor was merely an account-dummy.

It could not be contended, added the Judge, that in all these account manipulations, Nagindas was simply pursuing a roundabout method of making his wife a gift of the house, for the provisions of Section 123 of the Transfer of the Property Act excluded such a defence. In the conveyance of 13th December, 1898, Falkor was 'benamidar' for Nagindas, who was the real purchaser. At the date of Nagindas's death, the house pertained to his estate; it was not Falkor's absolute property. Defendants to deliver possession and account for the profits from the date of Falkor's death until delivery of possession. Accounts to be taken by the Commissioner : costs of the parties to come out of the estate of Falkor.

POLICE COURT.

MAKING A NAUTCH GIRL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Fakir Shivram, Rukhmibai, Radhibai, Rukhmabai and Chandrabhaga were charged with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Anusaya (11), wife of Dhondu Vithu, a Hindu cooly residing in Byculla.

It appeared from the evidence that in June last, one morning the husband of the girl went out for work and the girl also left her room and went out in search of some work. The three women (second, third and fourth accused) met her near the Byculla over-bridge. The girl requested them to help her in getting her some work. They put her some questions, and having heard her account they told her, of course falsely, that they belonged to her village and that they would take her to her native place and leave her in charge of her mother. The girl went with them to a room where the first accused, a son of the second accused, joined them. They all then left Bombay and went to Dappad, a village near Poona. The girl was for some consideration given in charge of the fifth accused, who began giving her lessons in dancing. The girl was treated in a cruel and brutal manner. In August last the girl got an opportunity of running away from the accused's house and she went directly to the police patel of the village. She related the whole story to him, which led to the arrest of the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

STABBING WHILE DELIRIOUS.

ON Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Balu Mahadhu, a Hindu, was charged with stabbing Ramchandra Bhiku, his brother-in-law. The defence was that the accused was in high fever and he had stabbed the complainant on Friday night while in a delirious state. He was in a state of excitement and fever, and the complainant who entered his room at the invitation of his sister, (the acused's wife), was not wanted there. The accused told him to leave the room and as he did not he was stabbed by an open penknife which he held in his hand. The complainant said that on his leaving the room he heard the screams of his sister and her child and on re-entering the room saw the accused threatening to kill himself with a penknife he held in his hand. The complainant dissuaded him and tried to snatch the penknife from his hand, when he was stabbed. He did not wish to press the charge. His worship said the accused might be acquitted in the present case, but issued an order sending him to the Police Surgeon for medical examination. It was desirable to keep him under medical observation lest he might stab his wife or child. The case was adjourned.

MARWARI SHROFF'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Radha Kissan Jormal, moonim in the employ of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abhechand, a Marwari shroff, charged Ramgopal Sitaram also employed in the same firm, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 5

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL.

THE, "PIONEER".—The triennial report on the working of charitable dispensaries in Bengal and the great medical institutions of Calcutta is a very satisfactory one. It states that owing to the wise and unprecedented liberality of Government exceptional progress has been made in every direction. "Calcutta hospitals have been modernised and altered beyond recognition; throughout the province many new hospitals have been completed or are under construction or have been sanctioned; all have been greatly improved and well equipped, type-plans of operation-rooms and of out-door departments of hospitals on modern lines have been issued, and many hospitals have already adopted them." In these days, when charges of indifference to the public welfare are so freely made against Government in certain quarters, a report of this kind is particularly valuable. It shows that large sums of money are freely devoted to measures that are as important in their way, say, as education of the masses, about which so much is heard, and that the benefits bestowed mainly affect the poorest classes. Unfortunately the efforts of Government are not supplemented to any marked extent by private benevolence. In Calcutta for example, an appeal was made for funds to expand a hospital in Bhowanipore, which is constantly overcrowded, but there was no response from wealthy native gentlemen. A special hospital for the segregation and treatment of patients suffering for tuberculosis is also urgently needed. This disease is dangerous to others in its later stages, and it cannot be suitably treated in the wards of the ordinary general hospital. It is remarked that in other countries the efforts of benevolent, wealthy and charitable people have resulted in the provision of of special hospitals for chronic and incurable cases which results not only beneficial to the individual but also to the community generally. A sensible reduction in the incidence of the disease has followed and similar results would certainly follow in India. The matter is rightly said to be of the utmost importance to Europeans and Indians alike, and it is suggested that a joint effort should be made to raise funds for a tuberculosis hospital in Bengal. Apart from special donations and legacies, the annual subscriptions to medical institutions in the Province are very small indeed. In 1905 they were less than Rs. 11,000, and in 1907 they were below Rs. 30,000. The Calcutta Corporation, too does not show any inclination to increase its contributions, which average about Rs. 46,000 yearly. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals holds that this amount is neither in proportion to the expansion of medical relief in Calcutta hospitals, nor to the costly improvements in structure and equipment effected in these institutions in recent years. He remarks that he has quite failed to move the Corporation to adopt a more generous attitude; and there seems no public opinion strong enough to bring about a change for the better. The Corporation have undoubtedly many claims upon their funds, but as they are always solicitous for the improvement of the public health of Calcutta they might well raise their contributions to its hospitals. The burden falls now mostly upon Government, who have provided funds with a lavish hand, but who can scarcely be expected to continue this policy unless they are better supported. There are some important paragraphs in this report on the subject of nursing. It is said that the question of nursing in all the hospitals, both European and Native, is now one of the main difficulties to be overcome. Indian institutions fall far behind those in more advanced countries, and there is need for much improvement. "In Europe," it is said, "nursing has, in recent years, developed into quite a science, and is now chiefly in the hands of highly-educated and highly-trained ladies of whom there are numbers available and eager to learn. Women of this country have no conception of nursing in the proper sense of the word; and until a radical change takes place in their habits and customs and feelings, and until they are better educated our difficulties will not be overcome. They would neither subject themselves to the necessary training, nor an account of their ingrained prejudices fulfil the functions daily performed by an European nurse." The cost of introducing European nurses into hospitals generally would, of course, be prohibitive, and it is impossible at present to find a solution of the problem. Even the classes for females at the medical schools are filled with great difficulty, although the prospects of those obtaining diplomas are exceedingly good. All that can be done in, Bengal is to increase the European supervision and to make the best of the material that offer. Good results have been obtained at the Mayo Hospital, Calcutta where an European matron supervises six Bengali nurses, and this system might be extended.

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT AND ARABIC.

"THE MADRAS MAIL."—In the course of an article referring to the scholarships instituted by the Provincial and the Imperial Governments in India and by private bodies, you dwelt in a recent issue at some length on the impetus which they are calculated to give to the advancement of learning arts and industries in India. But the scholarships for the scientific study of the classical languages of Sanskrit and Arabic, which abound in literature of a unique and imperishable character, have a value of their own, and as such deserve more than a passing notice. Almost with the establishment of the British connection with India, the pioneers of the East India Company realised the practical importance of a sound knowledge of these literatures, and a study of their schemes for promoting Oriental learning is of the greatest interest at the present time. As early as the days of Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, the Government provided means for the study of Eastern classics. The earliest Hindu law books were translated under his authority, the well-known Halhed's Gentoo Code being the first of them. Halhed, by the way, one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was so proficient in colloquial Bengalee that he was able to disguise himself in native dress and pass himself off as a Bengalee among Hindus. The most ancient specimen of printing in Bengalee known is his grammer, printed at Hughli in 1778. He translated the Code known after him from a Persian version of the original, well-known to Bengal lawyers as "Vivadarnavaseth." Closely following on it, Sir William Jones, the great Orientalist, discovered the richness of Sanskrit literature and opened a new world to Western eyes. His own and Colebrook's translations of Sanskrit work next stirred the scholars of Europe.

The founding of the Royal Asiatic Society in England and Calcutta, with auxiliaries at other places (one of which is still in existence in Madras and another at Bombay), led to the diffusion of the ideas which moved the eminent Sir William Jones. These, in their turn, induced the collection of manuscripts, which thus escaped destruction in a hundred ways. Private collectors, such as the famous Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Leyden, and Mr. C. P. Brown in our own Presidency, came forward, and their valuable collections, which were bought by Government at incredible prices, formed the nucleus of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Libraries in Madras and at the India Office. Since then the different Local Governments have inaugurated annual searches for manuscripts, and have arranged for their purchase or copying at State expense. The scientific cataloguing of these manuscripts has been going on for a number of years now, and when complete, the works turned out will show at one stretch the magnitude of the task undertaken by Government. So far had the Government of those days gone in their patronage of classical learning that the controversy between Indian classics and Western learning had to be long and fiercely debated before Macaulay's brilliant and powerful pleading turned the scales in favour of Western culture.

This, in brief, has been the Government's solicitude regarding the collection and conservation of the valuable classical literature of India. Towards the imparting of a scientific method to Indians in the study their attempts have been not less sustained. Soon after the establishment of the Model Colleges known in Calcutta and Madras as the Presidency Colleges, Government appointed trained German Professors to the Sanskrit Chairs in them. Doctors Oppert, Bulber and Kellhorn, all now dead, have left enduring names behind them. Their influence on the generation of Indian students that passed through their hands was great. So extensive, indeed, was the impetus they gave to the scientific study of Sanskrit in India that some of the Indian scholars who benefited by it were able in time to succeed them and, more than that, to show to the learned world by their published writings that, under proper guidance, they were capable of the most solid work. Indian scholars like Dr. Bhandarkar and the late Dr. Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra reflect, in another sense, the effect on Indian intellects of the growth of scientific ideas in the interpretation and study of their own literature. Then, again, when the Epigraphic Survey of India was commenced in 1886, the Government of India, through the Secretary of State, made due provision for the imparting of the methods of epigraphic studies to Indians. This Survey practically commenced in a systematic manner with the appointment of Dr. Hultzsch in that year to Madras. He was engaged by Lord Cross, then Secretary of State for India, "to do his best to train and instruct in the mysteries of his art the natives and others who may be placed under him or may be working with him." That was a wise provision, and so well did Dr. Hultzsch fulfil his engagement that his first assistant Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, M.A., ultimately succeeded him in his post.

As the natural result of these measures of Government, Indian students have become familiar with Western methods of study and scientific research. And it is appropriate that the Government of India should now take steps to encourage promising Indian youths to further prosecute their studies in European centres of learning. The Government of India rightly believe that the great advantage will result from aiding students to acquire the critical and scientific methods of Western scholarship by studying the classics under European Professors of acknowledged ability and reputation, and by acquiring a knowledge of French and German, which is indispensable to those who would make full use of the researches of European Orientalists; and the institution for the present of four scholarships tenable in Europe, three for the study of Sanskrit and one for Arabic, is a step in the right direction. The value of each scholarship is £150 per annum; in addition to this, travelling expenses to Europe and back will also be met by the Government. The scholarships are not specially confined to students who evince a genuine taste for Oriental studies, but are opened to gentlemen already employed as Professors of Sanskrit and Arabic in India. If men of the latter class can be induced to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, the results are sure to be of a far-reaching character. The Government of India have wisely made a condition that scholarship holders will, for disciplinary purposes, conform to such rules as the Secretary of State may make on their behalf. Further, the Secretary of State has the right to determine the courses of study of each scholarship holder, which is obviously intended to prevent any abuse of the privileges conferred, and he will, in his discretion, decide on any special condions to be observed, if necessary, by those who elect to study in continental Europe rather than in England. The scholarships are open to all qualified students in British India, and is to be hoped that men of the right calibre and enthusiasm will come forward to make the generous scheme of the Government a success. Under the existing rules, the nomination of suitable students rests entirely with the Local Governments, while the selection from amongst them of the would-be scholars is in the hands of the Government of India. This, of course is as it should be.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL PRESIDENCY.

THE "SIND GAZETTE."—In appointing Mr. Bulchand Dayaram as President of the Hyderabad Municipality Mr. Younghusband has shown a correct appreciation of his sterling worth and solid capacity for work. Mr. Bulchand belongs to one of the best Sindhi families, his father the late Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmul, after whom the local college is named, being the leader of native society and the most popular and successful lawyer in Sind. Though he died in 1887 his name is still cherished with respect and reference in Sind and is a household word in Karachi. He established the Sind College, started the Sind Sabha and was the life and soul of all social, political and educational activities in the Province. Karachi owes numerous benefits to him, including the present representative character of the Port Trust. He was the first Sind Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay, entertained the highest esteem for him. Mr. Bulchand entered the Hyderabad Municipality in 1897 when his ability and good work soon led to his being elected to fill various offices of distinction. He was successively appointed Chairman of the School Board, of the Works Committee and the Sanitary Committee and ultimately Vice-President, which office he has held for six years. Since 1906 when it became necessary to replace the non-official President and appoint the Collector as President the bulk of the executive work of the office of the President fell on Mr. Bulchand, and the excellent manner in which he helped in the schemes of reform were publicaly acknowledged the other day by the Commissioner in Sind. Though engaged in the active and strenuous work of civic administration, Mr. Bulchand's tastes are mainly literary, his contributions to the "East and West" and other magazines attesting his ripe scholarship and wide culture. His views are characterised by great moderation, his evidence before the Decentralization Commission showing the breadth and sobriety of his thought. The Hyderabad Academy, of which he is the Principal, has in his hands developed into one of the most successful educational institutions, and is doing most useful work.

MERCHANTS at Trinidad are protesting strongly against the hostile action of President Castro in respect of the trade betweem the Colony and the Republic of Venezuela. The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following Resolution to the Acting Governor:—"That the attention of the Government be called to the fact that the Government of Venezuela, while availing itself of the full advantages of this harbour and port whenever it may suit its convenience so to do, has prohibited the export of produce excepting in insignificant quantity from Venezuela to Trinidad.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Sir William Erle's Views.

As bearing on the discussion as to the merits and demerits of trial by jury by Mr. Joseph Brown of the Middle Temple, which appeared in our last two issues, we give below the statement of opinion by Sir William Erle on the same interesting question. In "Senior's conversation with a distinguished person," there is dialogue between Mr. Senior and Sir William Erle as to whether it is in the best interest of justice that civil or criminal cases should be tried with or without the assistance derived from deliberations of jurymen. The opinion of Sir William Erle, which forms the bulk of the dialogue, is very weighty, evidently based upon very long and mature experience of the working of the jury system.

Mr. Senior:—I mentioned that in all the Swiss cantons trial by jury in criminal matters is required.*

Sir William Erle:—And very wisely.

Mr. Senior:—Wisely for the purpose of keeping power in the hands of the people?

Sir William Erle:—Wisely for all purposes.

Mr. Senior:—Including the discovery of truth?

Sir William Erle:—Including the discovery of truth. I believe that a jury is in general far more likely to come to a right decision than a judge.

Mr. Senior:—That seems to me strange. The Judge has everything in his favour—intelligence, education, experience, and responsibility.

Sir William Erle:—With respect to intelligence, a judge is certainly superior to an ordinary juryman, but among the twelve there will generally be found one, often two men, of considerable intelligence, and they lead the rest. As to education, the jury have decidedly the advantage. The education of a judge, as far as relates to deciding fact, is the education of a practising barrister who is immersed in the world of words, and removed from acting in the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing facts which form the staple of contest. He is so accustomed to deny what he believes to be true; to defend what he feels to be wrong; to look for premisses, not for conclusions; that he loses the sense of true and false—*i.e.*, real and unreal. Then he is essentially a London gentleman; he knows nothing of the habits of thought, of feeling, or of action in the middle and lower classes who supply our litigants, witnesses, and prisoners. And it is from barristers thus educated that judges are taken. When tried by a jury, the prisoner is tried by his peers, or by those who are a little above his peers, who are practically accustomed to the facts adduced as prebantia, and can truly appreciate their value. I have often been astonished at the sagacity with which they enter into his feelings; suppose his motives; and from the scattered indicia afforded by the evidence conjecture a whole series of events. For, after all, the verdict, if it be a conviction, must always be a conjecture. Experience the judge certainly has. As counsel or as judge he has taken part in many hundreds of trials. The juryman may never have served before. But this long experience often gives the judge prejudices which warp his judgment. The counsel who are accustomed to plead before him find them out, and practise on them. I was counsel in a case of assault. My client had three ribs broken by a drunken bargeman. The opposite counsel cross-examined as to whether, since the accident, he had not been a field preacher and whether he had not actually preached from a tub. He admitted that he had. I did not see the drift of this; for though a man could not easily preach directly after his ribs had been broken, he might when they had reunited. The judge summed up strongly against me, and my client got nothing. I afterwards found that the judge had an almost insane hatred of field preachers. It is true that each juryman may have prejudices equally absurd but they are neutralised by his fellows, and, above all, they are not known. They cannot be turned to account by counsel. As for responsibility a judge, being a permanent officer, especially a judge sitting alone, is more responsible to public opinion than any individual juryman, who is one of a body assembled only once, and immediately dissolved. But I believe that the feeling of moral responsibility is much stronger in the case of the juryman, to whom the situation is new, whose attention is excited and who for the first time in his life is called upon to exercise public important functions in the face of all his neighbours, than in that of a judge who is doing to-day what he has been doing perhaps every day for ten years before. I have seen dreadful carelessness in judges. Again, a judge is often under the influence of particular counsel; some he hates; some he likes; some he relies on; and some he fears. It is easy for a judge to be impartial between plaintiff and defendant; indeed, he is almost always so: it is difficult to be impartial between counsel and counsel.

Mr. Senior:—You have pleaded the cause of juries in criminal cases. What do you say to them in civil causes?

Sir William Erle:—Even in civil causes I prefer juries to judges. The indifference to real and unreal, and so to right and wrong, which besets a barrister bred in the world of words rather than of facts, often follows him to the Bench. Besides this I have known judges, bred in the world of legal studies, who delighted in nothing so much as in a strong decision. Now a strong decision is a decision opposed to common sense and to common convenience..... A great part of the law made by judges consists of strong decisions; and as one strong decision is a precedent for another a little stronger, the law at last on some matters becomes such a nuisance that equity intervenes or an Act of Parliament must be passed to sweep the whole away.

* It is also expressly required by every one of the constitutions of the several States of the North American Federal Union.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th September.

430.—Detail for the week ending 3rd Proximo:—

Monday 28th inst.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 29th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Friday, 2nd Prox.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Mufti.

431.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FAR above rubies—even Burma rubies—and eke above diamonds, though they be De Beers, is the solid satisfaction of a good coal mine. The shareholders of the Bengal Coal Companies must have had abundant proof of that fact by this time but it has been powerfully reinforced, a contemporary points out, by the report of the Katras-Jherriah Company which has just declared a dividend on the past half-year at the rate of 110 per cent. per annum.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay is only of moderate intensity and is now crossing the Coast between Cocanada and Masulipatam. It has caused nearly general, though light, rain in the East Coast, from Masulipatam Northwards, Madras, the Deccan and Mysore. The storm has probably moved in a Westerly direction and has decreased in intensity.

There has been nearly general rainfall, due to the Bay Monsoon, in Lower Burma, the Bengal Coast and Behar and local rainfall in Upper Burma, North-Eastern Bengal, and Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Rangoon and Mandalay, one inch; Cherrapunji, one and a half; Durbhanga, half; Patna, three quarters; Cocanada, Hanamkhonda and Karwar, two; Bellary, one; Chitaldroog, three quarters.

Clouds have increased in North-East India to moderate or heavy there and in the greater part of the Peninsula; humidity is still in defect in the Central parts of the country; temperature is in defect in the vicinity of the storm.

Forecast—Nearly gentral rain is probable on the North Madras Coast, the Southern half of the Deccan and Mysore and local rain in Lower Burma, North-East India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The cyclonic storm crossing the Coast yesterday slightly westward decreased somewhat in intensity. It occasioned nearly general rain in the northern half of the East Coast, south of Hyderabad, Madras, the Deccan and Mysore, and in these areas the skies were generally completely overcast. There has been widespread rainfall in Chota Nagpur and local rain in Eastern Bengal and West Coast of the Peninsula. There is indication of depression in the Andaman Sea. Rain has almost ceased in Burma.

The principal amounts are;—Barisal, Jalpaiguri, Calcutta, and Ranchi, 1 inch, Cuttack 1 1-2 inches; Nizamabad, 2; Hyderabad, 6; and Chitaldrog, 1. Cloud has extended slightly Westward and skies are now lightly clouded east of the United Provinces and in greater part of the Central Provinces.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in the southern half of the Deccan and Mysore, and local rain in North-East, India, Orissa, North of the Madras Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	73·07	70·08	76·12	52·70
Sunday, 27th September	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	75·01	70·00	76·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·17	97·00	98·05	99·46

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·03	68·47	46·80	90·23

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 18th September 1908:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	51	96	Khorvadi	7	11
Raver	...	...	Nasik	11	5
Nimbhora	20	34	Devlali	12	87
Badwad	22	7	Ghoti	87	68
Varangaon	20	32	Hotgi	21	30
Bhadli	25	40	Mohol	14	68
Jalgaon	31	65	Madha	14	86
Shirsoli	27	13	Barsi Junction	13	95
Mhaswad	26	91	Kem	9	81
Maheji	26	84	Jeur	11	23
Pachora	24	31	Pomalvadi	13	75
Kajgaon	21	64	Dikal	8	32
Rajmane	15	24	Dhond	8	74
Chaliagaon	15	22	Talegaon	27	46
Naydongri	7	61	Lonavla	169	12
Nandgaon	15	67	Neral	129	15
Manmad	11	80	Kasara	110	30
Lasalgaon	8	21			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear and humidity is normal. The maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi and minimum in defect at Sirsa, otherwise both the temperatures are normal. Winds are northerly at Sirsa while calms prevail elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly cloudy at Allahabad. The air contains less amount of moisture than usual, There is no decided change in the temperature. Winds are blowing between north and east over the division except at Jhansi which records a calm.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared at Kotah. Humidity is in large defect at Jaipur. Usual temperature conditions obtain generally, but the maximum at Jaipur has risen and is in excess. Winds are southwesterly at Ajmer and northerly at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are moderately clouded over the district adjoining the Gulf of Cambay. Humidity continues to decrease and is in large defect in Central India West. Temperature during day is in large excess at most places but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-easterly at Surat and westerly to north-westerly in other places.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports light showers and skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall but is drier over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in maximum at Khandwa, Akola and Saugor, and a defect in minimum at Hoshangabad. Winds are northerly almost everywhere.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Karwar has measured 2·12 inches and Mormugao 0·43 inch. Cloud has increased and skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased slightly but is generally normal. Temperature is fairly normal. Bombay only reports a north-easterly wind.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderahad.—Only two stations from this division report light showers. Skies are lightly to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased but still remains above the average at Hyderabad. Maximum temperature has fallen at Hyderabad and risen at Malegaon, and the minimum is either equal to or in slight excess of normal generally. Winds are westerly to north-westerly throughout.

General Remarks.—The barometer has continued to fall on the Coromandel Coast as well as in the interior of the Peninsula. The depression from the Bay appears to have grown deeper and moved westwards extending over South Bombay Deccan. The deficiency at Masulipatam is nearly two-tenths of an inch. Winds about it are cyclonic and it appears to move in a north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

Rain n local showers is probable in the Konkan, Hyderabad and the south-easterly portion of the Central Provinces, but the amount depends upon the further advance of the disturbed area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rushire (25th)	93·6	78·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (25th)	95·8	79·1	...	0·00
Multan	108·3	72·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	91·4	...	0·10	43·26
Lahore	95·9	68·7	...	30·40
Sirsa	101·3	65·6	...	21·04
Ambala	96·0	65·0	...	17·00
Delhi	97·2	76·7	...	37·60
Agra	98·0	74·0	...	32·89
Mainpori	98·8	68·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	96·5	76·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	96·4	71·0	...	32·40
Allahabad	97·6	76·0	...	32·44
Jacobabad	105·1	73 8	...	2·80
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	93·5	70·0	...	33·11
Jaipur	100·2	71·1	...	35·01
Kotah	97·0	73·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	100·1	73·5	...	11·45
Dwarka	88·3	79·7	...	13·35
Veraval	86·7	76·3	...	21·12
Rajkot	99·4	72·7	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	98·6	78·0	...	23·96
Surat	90·6	77·6	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	93·6	77·7	...	32·51
Deesa	104·3	71·9	...	37·43
Neemuch	95·0	67 8	...	24·01
Indore	93·1	65·1	...	24·18
Jabbulpore	89·0	73·8	...	57·26
Saugor	91·6	73·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	92·1	67·4	...	36·34
Khandwa	94·2	69·1	...	18·61
Akola	94·7	72·1	...	...
Amraoti	91·2	71·3	...	30·45
Nagpur	91·6	76·6	...	47·17
Chanda	87·5	77·0	...	57·66
Bhpur	87·7	75·6	0·18	45·81
Boalbay	86·5	79·2	...	32·70
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·9	0·08	82·34
Mormugao	84·0	75·7	0·43	108·06
Kaarwr	82·8	...	2·12	135·27
Malegaon	96·4	73·1	...	12·28
Ahamednagar	88·4	69·5	...	15·87
Poona	87·0	68·8	...	19·09
Sholapur	88·3	73·1	...	24·51
Bijapur	85·7	70·7	...	14·83
Belgaum	80·3	67·6	0·12	52·96
Aurangabad	88·2	70·2	...	18·31
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	74·7	...	40·46
Hyderabad	81·3	71·7	0·17	24·55
Mangalore	82·7	72·4	0·09	141·20
Calicut	83·8	72·1	...	92·46
Cochin	86·2	76·8	0·17	73·61
Colombo	85·0	76·5	0·04	9·05
Masulipatam	79·8	74·6	0·45	18·90
Bellary	89·5	70·3	1·13	9·58
Cuddapah	87·2	74·1	0·11	16·55
Madras	91·0	77·5	...	14·88
Bangalore	81·3	64·3	0·25	11·24
Coimbatore	91·9	70·3	...	2·90
Trichinopoly	97·6	74 8	...	15·07
Negapatam	90·9	77·0	...	10·50

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H. = 0·00 (73·01); G. T. H.=0·00 (70·00); St. G. H.=0·00 (69·92); C. P. = 0·00 (52·70).

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th September was 29·790 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 9 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

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CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

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They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depressed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills: V. P. P. extra.

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The "Glove" style is another of the stud series which can be used with a double collar, in a very large variety of very pretty designs.

Price, Re. 1 each.

THE WEST END SCARF.

The West End Handkerchief ties in very rich quality, silks, in fancy flowers and innumerable other designs, spots, stripes, Tartan plades, black and white chicks and assorted mixtures to tie into a magnificent knot, very dressy.

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THE STUDHOLME SCARF.

The Studholme Scarf in a large new range of styles and designs.

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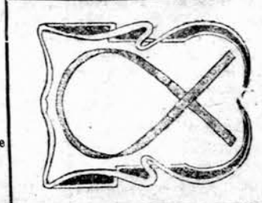
WHITE FELT PANAMA HATS.

Smart and up-to-date White Felt Hats, in the Panama Shape, all the rage, these Hats can early be cleaned with French Chalk or Blanco in all sizes. Price, Rs. 4-8 each.

GENTS' WALKING STICKS.

Latest improved fashionable Handles in any style and shape.

Price, Rs. 4-12, 6-12, 7-8 and 9-8.



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The Acton Knicker Hose, with very Pretty fancy turnovertops, as per illustration in soft pliable quality, recommended for good wear.

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The little Gem Scarf Clips in plain gold and set with coloured stones. Price, As. 8 per pair, the Sinclair tie retainer in gilt with Pearl tops. Price, As. 14, per pair.

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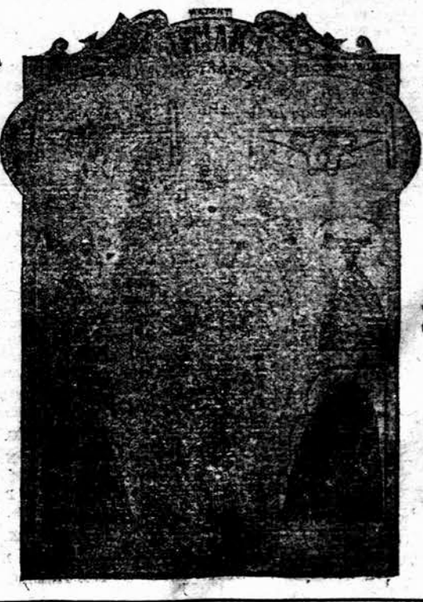

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

EAST LANCS VS. ROYAL SCOTS.

ANOTHER GREAT GAME—CUP-HOLDERS BEATEN.

For the third time in this tournament—as was the case last year, and, if we mistake not, the year before that also—the East Lancs and the Royal Scots met on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon and it would be hard to remember a game in which keener interest was manifested. The attendance was the largest we have seen this year and favouritism was very evenly divided, the home team however receiving the additional support of a lusty Company from Deolali, who are down here for the gymnastic contest next Tuesday. The game was intensely fast from start to finish and the vehemence of the attacks bore ample evidence of a manifest desire on both sides for a final and decided result. With such rapid assaults and counter assaults as succeeded one another in the opening stages it was impossible, at first, to even roughly surmise the probable result of the struggle; but as the game wore on (and in addition to the fact that the Royals had drawn first blood after a strenuous fifteen minutes' play), it was abundantly perspicuous that the local champions would last best, even though the piping of half-time had brought no further score. In the ensuing period the issues were in effect still more strongly corroborative of this estimate and a further decisive point in the Colaba men's favour placed all practical doubt beyond question. Though the game continued hotly contested to the very end, the Scots always looked safe to hold their lead, the Lancs not apparently exhibiting quite their previous form. The win was thoroughly well-earned and deserved, but one cannot refrain from heartily sympathizing with the visitors, whose exhibition of foot and head work was a good bit in advance of any generally seen out here.

Both teams had made a few changes. On the Lancs' side, Howarth replaced Bramwell on the right wing and Bowman was put in at left half. The Scots had a new centre-forward in Mounsey, while Henderson was substituted for Lakin in the middle division. Combination on both sides was perfect. In build the Lancs were the heavier and taller while the Scots as usual were the more agile and nippy. With regard to individual criticism, Underdown in goal displayed remarkable coolness and skill for the home side. Williams at back was safe as usual while his partner Foster was, in addition, brilliant and cleared in much appreciated style. He was not during the progress of the League games considered to have exhibited ideal form, but these more important ties have given a wider scope to his latent talents and he is considered to-day to be one of the soundest backs in India. The half division consisting of Henderson, Finnigan and Hill worked as hard as ever and were decidedly the more resourceful of the two trios. It was in the forward division, however, that the improvement was chiefly noticeable and the Scots appear to have at last found an admirably flawless line. The wings were fast and centered capitally, McConan on the left making a worthy substitute for Parkes. "Fiddling with the ball" was still resorted to but not excessively or even unnecessarily, and indeed it was this order of play discriminately used which, particularly on the part of the inside-left, Mackintosh, told so much in their favour on the present occasion.

Turning to the East Lancs, it is only right to mention once more that they did not do themselves justice. Something was amiss with the team which it is hard to quite size up. Their goal-keeper defended excellently and he was in no way to blame for the two shots which beat him. The backs were good and the right, on this occasion, was the more useful of the two. The feeding line had the brunt of the work and were always strenuously prominent. Of the two wings, the left was the more effective and at centre, Allardyce showed marked improvement. Parsons put some good dribbles and shooting to his credit but the opposing goalie was ever successfully watchful of his manœuvres. The team as a whole co-operated thoroughly well and, as we have said before, the "something amiss" which militated against their success is extremely hard to analyse.

A report of the game would not be complete without mention of the Referee, Corporal Tilley of the R. F. A., who again keenly followed the movements of the ball and was prompt to haul up the offenders, and Mr. S. Barr, specialist from the Hygenic Institute, Hornby Road, whose attention to the injured was deserving of all commendation. During the first half, Wright of the Scots, receiving a charge in the stomach, fell down unconscious and Mr. Barr attending him, the disabled player recovered in about a quarter of an hour, and was able to join his team again to do good work there.

The Scots won the toss and elected to defend the southern goal. The East Lancs kicked off at 5-30 p. m., under a south-westerly breeze, and the Scots' left wing got away but being forced to retreat, Allardyce secured the ball and dribbled towards the opposite goal where Foster cleared. The sphere now was in the centre, where Wright receiving a charge in the stomach, dropped unconscious and had to be removed from the field to the tents where Mr. S. Barr, attending him, he was able to join the team after about a quarter of an hour's absence, this incident necessitating a stoppage of play for about four minutes. Parsons, on resumption, broke away and looked dangerous but Williams cleared. The home team were back on the assault and McConan centred prettily but Carefoot saved just as Mounsey was charging into him. A second attack was frustrated by Jackson, Mounsey again being dangerous. The visitors now were in possession and pressed very hotly and looked like beating Underdown, but Foster coming to the rescue, kicked out. Again by short passing between the left wing the ball was centred to Parsons, but Williams in the nick of time rushed between. Hill then by a long kick passed to McConan but Mounsey was found "off side." The Lancs now crossed the line and a critical situation was saved by the goal-keeper and soon afterwards Howarth volleyed wide. A "free" in midfield let in the Scots but beaten back, the visitors were on the offensive, but Foster forcing them to retreat, McIntosh passed to the inside-right and Bolton rejoining, the former took up the ball and by a stinging cross-shot netted it amidst applause. Even play was witnessed for the next ten minutes, the Lancs trying their hardest to equalise. Five minutes to time the Lancs lost a good chance by Parsons kicking over a pretty centre from Ainsworth; then Wright dribbling the ball centred but Carefoot cleared before Mounsey could take up and again when McIntosh rushed, he intercepted. Boyle then sent a fine centre but Allardyce shot too high. Score :—

Royal Scots.....1 goal
East Lancs.....nil

On crossing over, the Scots pressed, and but for Mounsey slipping in front of the posts, another point would have been registered. Out of an excellent movement on the right wing Wright centered and McIntosh a second time beat Carefoot by a hot one, which striking the cross-barr, rolled into the nets. To avenge the disaster, the Lancs led a hot assault but Foster and Williams repeatedly saved danger. McIntosh then broke through and passing the ball between the outside and himself, he however shot wide. Ainsworth now centering, his other wing was given offside. A mis-kick by the left-half then secured a corner for the Scots, but nothing came out of it. The Scots then continued to press a long time, then Ainsworth again got away and centred in fine style, but Parsons in a good position, over-ran the ball at the goal mouth. Again the same player sent another centre but Williams intercepted before Parsons could utilize it. At a subsequent dangerous position, Finnigan came to the rescue of his side. A rush of the Scots having been checked in midfield, Boyle ran with the ball but passed too hard. Ainsworth however took the ball near the goal-line but just as he was centering it, he unluckily over-ran the ball. Allardyce making a fresh effort, Foster cleared. Bowman then sent a good pass, and Boyle shot, but Underdown kicked the ball back. The Scots now got away, and Duckworth fiddling about with the ball, a corner was gained and soon another was decreed but the ball was shot behind. Shortly McIntosh had another smack at the posts but the ball glanced off the right post. The goal saving a second shot, full time was piped, leaving the Scots masters by two to love.

Score :—

Royal Scots .....2 goals
East Lancs.....nil

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS.		EAST LANCS.
Underdown.....	Goal	Carefoot
Williams	Backs	Jackson
Foster, ...		Duckworth
Henderson.....	Half-backs	Slater
Finnigan(capt)....		Nelson
Hill.....		Bowman
Wright.....	Forwards	Howarth
Bolton.....		Parsons
Mounsey.....		Lt. Allardyce
McIntosh, ...		Boyle
McConnan.....		Ainsworth (capt)

Referee—Corporal. Tilley, R. F. A.
Goal-judges—Serg. Watts, R.A., and Mr. Robertson

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

	I. Round.	II. Round.	Semi-final.
Y. M. C. A.....	R. F. A.		
R. F. A., Kirkee	3—1	Carabiniers	
Carabineers.....	Carabineers	2-1	
Commercial Gym	4—2	R. Scots.	
East Lancs.....	E. Lancs	1—1, 0—0,	
R. G. A., Bombay	0—0 2—0	2—0	
Royal Scots.....	R. Scots.		
Govt. Telegraphs	2—0		
Rovers.....	bye	Worcesters	To-day.
Worcesters.....	bye	W. O.	
Somerset L. I. ...	bye	Somersets	
Bombay Gym.....	bye	4—2	

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter in your issue of to-day's date, signed "Blue Dragon," allow me to state that as the Carabiniers are generally known as the "Blue Dragoons," and the public may fancy that the letter mentioned emanated from the Carabiniers, I beg to say that it did not.—Yours, etc.

.C. A. BELLERBY, Sergt.
The Carabiniers.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Madras R. A. Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 26.

Owing to the absence of any public announcement, few people are aware that the Madras Royal Artilery Football Cup is now being competed for in Secunderabad. That the fixture is not advertised is a pity, for the Gunners never fail to play good footer, and the sporting public are entitled to know something about this fixture, the importance of which is accentuated by the fact that "S" Battery, R.H.A., have been the possessors for two years, and if they accomplish the hat trick, the Cup is theirs.

The Battery teams duly arrived from Madras, Bangalore, Bellary, and Belgaum, whilst the "S" Battery team has been here for some time in the strictest of training, and now that they have beaten, what they considered, the best team, namely, the 1st Battery (Secunderabad), their ultimate prowess seems assured; but it was a tough struggle that they had with the local men on Thursday last, on the Cavalry ground at Bolarum, where, owing to bad weather and counter attractions, few people assembled.

Realising that they had all their work cut out, the "S" Battery at once pressed their opponents heavily, and scored within ten minutes, but the 1st Battery men retaliated, and after another ten minutes' hot struggle equalized.

The game ruled then quite even, until the 1st Battery, hovering for some minutes in the R. H. A. quarters, gained a fortunate opportunity by the "S" Battery's back misleading the goal-keeper, by heading too high, and a second point for the home team was registered, half-time being sounded with the score at—1st Battery, 2; "S" Battery, 1.

Re-starting, the Lucknow men gave no chances away, and soon began to prove their superior training, and a hot pace was kept up, Calvert, the Horse Artillery outside left, nonplussing the first line, sprinting through again and again with consequent success, and it was mainly due to him that two more goals were scored for his side. Only twice did the 1st Battery men break through in the second half, and they seemed perceptibly worn down by the end. Their goal-keeper, however, played magnificently and saved repeated stiff shots, the game ending—"S" Battery, 3 goals; 1st Battery, 2 goals.

Last evening, the 33rd (Madras) Battery faced the 32nd Battery. Owing to the Referee arriving late, the latter part of the game was played in the dark, and much of its interest was thus reduced.

The 33rd started at a terrific pace and scored 2 goals within the first ten minutes and had much the best of the game in the first half the 32nd penetrating their opponents' territory a few times only; but the great pace slackened off by half-time, and, changing over, the 32nd reversed the order of things somewhat, and were within an ace of scoring several times; but they seemed to have decided hard luck, and what opened as a vigorous and dashing game was reduced to one of the tamest description, which ended in favour of the 33rd by 2 goals to nil.

Sergeant Drummer Franklin, Royal Fusiliers, was the Referee.

The semi-finals between the 33rd and the 31st Batteries will be played on Monday next at Bolarum, and the finals on Thursday next on the Secunderabad maidan.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

The Finals.

LANCS. VICTORIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER, 26.

Annandale presented quite a gay and animated appearance this afternoon, when between two to three thousand spectators gathered in and around the grounds, to witness the finals for the Durand Cup. Both the enclosures were packed to their utmost, while the shamiana, which is reserved for the Viceregal party, was full to overflowing, and here were to be seen some smart and pretty dresses worn by the fair sex, of whom there was quite a large gathering.

Shortly after the proceedings commenced, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto and the small party from Viceregal Lodge arrived.

The Royal Irish kicked off and a forward rush by the Fusiliers took the play into the Irish territory, when two corners were quickly obtained, which however resulted in nothing. Not to be daunted, the Irish forwards now made a rush, obtaining a corner, but was not converted. Some hard and exciting play ensued, when from a beautiful pass from the inside right of the Fusiliers to his outside left, the leather found its way to the Irish territory, where it remained, and there were successive shots at the goal, all of which narrowly missed scoring, the custodian of the Irish goal having a hot time of it. The Lancashire, however, still pressing, were not to be shaken off, and by some beautiful passes the ball was eventually placed in front of the goal, when the centre-forward with a rush soon headed it in, thus obtaining the first goal for the Fusiliers. On the ball being centered, some even play followed in mid-field, the Lancashires having the best of the exchanges, when half time was sounded, leaving the Fusiliers leading by one goal to the Rifles' nil.

After change of ends, the Royal Irish began to press and looked dangerous, but the full back of the Lancashires getting the ball, soon averted it. It was now the turn of the Fusiliers, when a corner was soon obtained without result. The play that followed was of a more even character, being principally confined to mid-field, when by a good combination and passes it was soon transferred to the Irish half, and a pass from the centre-forward of the Lancashires to his outside left, who in turn passed the ball on to him, and with a rush he sent it into the net. This being the second goal for the Fusiliers.

The ball being centred, the Royal Irish now made their final attempt, but their efforts were frustrated by the impregnable defence offered by the Lancashire backs, both sides now attacking alternately till the whistle sounded for "time up." As was anticipated, the Lancashire Fusiliers won by 2 goals to the Royal Irish nil.

After having defeated two strong teams like the Cameronians and the Black Watch, it was generally expected that the Royal Irish would make a good bid for the Cup, which they undoubtedly did, notwithstanding the fact that they were playing with four waiting men, four of the regular players of the team being disabled and down with fever, and, in the second half of the game, they played with 10 men only. However, on form and all things considered, the better team won.

At the close of the game, both teams were drawn up before the Viecregal shamiana, when His Excellency the Viceroy, in a happy little speech, congratulated the winners, after which Her Excellency Lady Minto distributed the following prizes :—

The Challenge Cup, presented by Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I.,K.C.I.E., won by the Lancashires.

Simla Cup, presented by the Simla Government offices and the Trades, value Rs. 1,500, to be the property of the team winning it for three years in succession. Won by the Lancashires.

A cup presented by the Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., to be the property of the winning team. Won by the Lancashires; a silver medal to each member of the winning team and a cup to the captain.

A cup, value Rs. 150, to be the property of the second team; and a bronze medal to each member of the second team.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This fixture was played off on Saturday afternoon the Islam Gymkhana ground and resolted in an easy victory for the visitors, by 78 runs. C. G. Stileman made 41 runs and took 9 wickets for 30 runs, T. S. Milne bowled a few overs but Stileman needed no support, he was quite unplayable by the Islamites. Two of the Islam wickets were disposed of only by the very splendid catches made by Langhorn in the country. Peermahomed kept wicket very well for the Islamites. When the two Elevens met earlier in the season the Islam team could only put together 22 runs, Coombs taking 7 wickets at the time. Satusday's scores are :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F W Townend, b Tumboowalla	7
E C Reid, c Bustan, b Mahomed... ...	24
Capt Langhorne, st Mahomed, b Tumboowalla	29
J S Milne, run out	18
Comd D F Vince, run out...	0
Capt Wilson, b Mallaji	11
L F Hearsett, c Alli, b Tumboowalla ...	2
C G Stileman, st Mahomed b Alli ...	41
Major Bennett, not out	12
J S G Jukes, c Ismail, b Alli	0
H G Howlett, b Bustani	3
Extras...	13
Total... ...	160

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C M Alli, c Langhorne, b Stileman ...	13
Tumboowalla, c Townsend, b Stileman ...	19
Moosa Khan, c and b Stileman	2
Mahomed, c Langhorne, b Stileman ...	2
Peer Mahomed, b Stileman	0
Mallaji, lb-w, b Stileman...	14
Bustani, b Howlett...	0
Tyabji, l-b-w, b Stileman...	2
Ismail, not out	11
Careem, c Reid, b Stileman	7
Sulam Alli, b Stileman	0
Extras...	7
Total... ...	69

RACING.

Poona Big Meeting.

CONCLUDING DAY.

THE Seventh and last day of the Poona Big Meeting took place on Saturday, when the weather was ideal and a very large attendance was present. Fields were again good and the racing splendid, though the results were decidedly in favour of bookmakers. In every respect the Meeting has been a great success, to the credit of Captain Hughes and his Committee, whereas Mr. Cursetji the Handicapper and Mr. O'Gorman the Starter deserve their share of praise for the important parts they have so aptly played.

First of the upsets began with the initial race, the Deccan Plate, in which Cairnsmore unexpectedly won. At the jump opposite the stand Golden Morn misjudged her distance so badly that she brought Bond down and he unfortunately sustained a fracture of the wrist and arm.

That great little pony Bay Middleton scored a splendid win in the Ghorpuri Plate despite his big weight. It was a superb bit of work by Robinson who nursed him right to the finish as perhaps nobody else could have done.

A grand race was seen in the Stewards' Purse when Hunting Horn was made favourite: Coquette as usual made the running and at the bend TheMaster with Hunting Horn outside came up. All the way down the straight it was a desperate finish. The Master just staying on to win by a head.

Gladiator put up a remarkable performance in the Turf Club Cup, when after establishing a lead of quite twenty lengths he just managed to stave off a challenge by the favourite, Precious, and Swalior.

The September Plate resulted in another fairly easy win for Wise Bird, the third in four outings, with Master Theo making a game but ineffective effort. Finally Vasco upset most calculations by winning the Kirkee Plate after a great race with Lookman, False Start looking all over a winner at the bend but falling away.

Details:—

THE DECCAN PLATE.—1 3/4 miles over 8 flights.

Capt F W Barrett's Cairnsmore, 9st 5lbs ... T Ferguson 1
Mr M Goculdass's Clear Artist, 9st 13lbs... A Hoyt 2
Mr E. Rube's Chassepot, 11st 10lbs.....C Hoyt 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lord Boyne, 9st 3lbs ... Northmore 4

Also ran:—Golden Morn, 9st, carried 9st 11b (fell).

Betting :—6 to 4 against Chassepot, 5 to 2 Lord Boyne, threes Clear Artist, sixes Cairnsmore, and tens Golden Morn.

The Race.—Clear Artist led followed by Golden Morn and Cairnsmore, but at the jump opposite the stand Golden Morn came on his head and brought Bond down. Lord Boyne took third place and they continued in that order close together. At the five furlongs Cairnsmore led but at the half mile Clear Artist was again in front and at the last jump pecked with Chassepot almost coming on top of him. Down the straight Cairnsmore took the lead and eventually won fairly comfortably by a length, a length next. Time—3 mins. 26 1/5 secs.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's Bay Middleton, 10st 7lbs ... Robinson... 1
Mr J Scott Nimmo's Betty, 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 9lbs) .....Southall... 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Galstaun's Sir Jamal, 9st 11b .....A Hoyt... 3
Mr. Pitt's Fantom, 8st 10lbs.....Taylor... 4

Also ran :—Sabah 9st 10lbs, Scimitar 9st 5lbs, Mountain King 8st 6lbs, Hermit 7st 11lbs, Minx 7st 8lbs, Sirur 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 8lbs), Gaucho 7st 4lbs, Yatim 7st 11b (carried 7st 4lbs), Little Sanaya 7st, Plassy 6st 12lbs, Sahoon 6st 11lbs, Little Joker 6st 10lbs (carried 7st 2lbs), and Sublime 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 11lbs.)

Betting :—3 to 1 against Betty, 4 to 1 Mountain King and Scimitar, 5 to 1 Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Little Joker, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Gaucho was first out but passed by Mountain King who led Yatim and at the three furlongs Minx came into second place with Betty fourth. At the bend Hermit came wide and Bay Middleton made his appearance in the middle and at the distance was remaining level with Betty in the lead. Thirty yards from home Bay Middleton went in front and won by a neck, a head next. Time—1 mins. 11 secs.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—1 1/4 miles.

Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master, 8st (carried 8st 11b).....Evans... 1
Mr Kelso's Hunting Horn, 8st 10lbs...Kallorn... 2
Aga S. Shah's Sugar Apple, 6st 9lbs.....Kamad... 3
H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 8st 13lbs Fisher... 4

Also ran :—Fireworks 9st, Mallinyook 8st 3lbs, Coquette 7st 13lbs, Our State 7st 12lbs, Umutbee 7st 3lbs, Keenadan 6st 2lbs (carried 7st 0lb.)

Betting.—2 to 1 against Hunting Horn, 4 to 1 The Master and Sugar Apple, 5 to 1 Metal Boy, 6 to 1 Fireworks and Our State, tens rest.

The Race.—Coquette led out to soon take a four length lead from Metal Boy and Mallinyook. The Master and Hunting Horn began to make up ground and came up to them at the bend, the latter outside. In the straight both were under the whip and after a desperate finish The Master won by a head, half next. Time—2mins 13 secs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Andria's Gladiator, 7st 9lbs.....Southall 1.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Swalior, 7st (6lbs carried 7st 10lbs).....Barrett 2.
Mr. R. R. S's Precious, 9st 4lbs.....Hill 3.
Mr. G. K's Peculiar, 9st 3lbs.....Evans 4

Also ran :—Famous 9st 10lbs, Young Kohinoor 9st 2lbs Dilerjung 8st 7lbs, Soheil 8st 6lb, Hadee 7st 11lbs, Antica 7st 3lbs. (carried 7st 4lbs.), Meazer 7st 2lbs, (carried 7st 12lbs), Moocead 7st (carried 7st 2lbs), and Viceroy 7st.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Precious, 5 to 1 Peculiar, 6 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 8 to 1 Hadee, 10 to 1 Gladiator, Moocead and Viceroy.

The Race:—Gladiator at once went to the front followed by Hadee and Peculiar and later Dilerjung and Moocead fell behind Gladiator, who went away by twenty lengths, Antica fourth, then Soheil and Precious. At the five furlongs Antica was second followed by Moocead and at the bend Swalior and Precious put in a run. Gladiator was coming back fast but in a grand finish won by a neck, head next. Time—2mins. 55 secs.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Wise Bird, 9st. 8lbs. .....Killorn 1
Mr. Jiji's Master Theo 7st. 2lbs. .....Melsom 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's Ianthe 7st. 11lbs. (carried 7st. 12lb.) ..... A. Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's Picturesque, 8st. 9lb..... Evans 4

Also ran:—Uro 8st 2lbs, Forfeit 7st 13lbs, Mozart 7st 8lbs, Manlock 7st 3lbs, Squire Alfred 7st 11bs,

Betting :—2 to 1 against Picturesque, 3 to 1 Wise Bird, 4 to 1 Ianthe and Master Theo, 6 to 1 Forfeit and Uro, tens the rest.

The Race.—Master Theo and Uro led out together closely followed by Wise Bird. At the bend Wise Bird passed Uro and caught Master Theo at the distance. From there she was apparently going the stronger and won with a bit in hand by half a length. three quarters next. Time—1min. 15 2-5secs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Vasco 8st. 6lbs.....Killern 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman, 8st. 5lbs.... Barrett 2
Mr. P. H. Burn's Mumbra, 9st. 1lbs.....Taylor 3
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's Commander, 8st. 3lbs..... .....Southall 4

Also ran :—Ashroff, 8st. 8lbs, Vedas 8st. 8lbs, Salanic 7st 12lbs, Mutlag 7st. 12lbs, False Start 7st, 11lbs., Nonplus 7st. 9lbs., Great Power 7st. 5lbs., Shanwar 7st. 4lbs., Saree 7st 2lbs., Wadi 6st 10lbs., and Osborne 6st. 9lbs.

Betting :—4 to 1 against Lookman and Shanwar, 5 to 1 False Start and Vedas, 7 to 1 Commander, and 8 to 1 Saree.

The Race:—Osborne was first out to be soon passed by Salanic and Mutlag with False Start and Ashroff next. At the bend False Start came into the lead followed by Vasco who soon passed him with Lookman putting in a late run but failing to catch him by a head, three-quarters next. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Last Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

IN Calcutta, the Monsoon Racing Season concluded to-day, under the same favourable conditions that were associated with the earlier meetings. The weather was good, but the going was very heavy.

Being the last day the attendance was very large. It was a disastrous day for the large gathering, as every favourite went down. What a great mare Lady Gold must be to win with 13st. 2lbs. in 3min. 9secs. The Town Band played a lively selection of music.

The following are the details :—

CONSOLATION PLATE—For horses—6 furlongs.

Winner—Rs, 1,900; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Sullivan's Comprimil, 8st. 11b. .....Butters 1
Mr. Rowan's Sir Ulrie, 10st. 4lbs.....Murdison 2
Mr. Milton's Tycannah, 9st. 2lbs. .....Morrison 3
Mr. Desoysa's Marino, 10st. 12lbs. .....Trahan 4

Also ran.—Canira, 10st. 9lbs.; Regina, 9st. 9lbs.; Tehee, 8st. 5lbs,; Ruby, 6st. 10lbs.; and Sparkle, 6st. 5lbs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Sir Ulrie; 4 to 1 Marino and Comprimil; 8 to 1 Tehee and Tycannah; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 2 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 22secs.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE—About 1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winner—Rs. 1,590; second Rs. 400; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Ever's Ynyslas, 10st. .....Owner 1
Mr. Green's Leading Lady, 9st. 2lbs.....Howie 2
Mr. Cooper's Pennant, 11st 2lbs. .....Owner 3
Captain Fraser's Idle, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran—Merry Elsie, 11st 13lbs; Dangar, 10st 9lbs, (fell at the fifth hurdle); Seditious, 10st and Yulgibar, 9st 4lbs.

Betting—Evens Pennant; 4 to 1 Leading Lady, Yulgibar and Dangar; 6 to 1 Ynyslas, Merry Elsie and Seditious.

Won by 4 lengths; one length between 2nd and and 3rd. Time—3min 4secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE—1 1-2 miles, over 6 flights of hurdles.

Winner—Rs. 500; second Rs. 300; and third 200.

Mr. Turner's Lady Gold, 13st 2lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Pugh's Roland, 9st 10lbs.....Mr Tremain 2
Mr Tanner's Moachim 9st 5lbs..... Owner 3
Mr Mitchell's Sauce, 9st 2lbs... Mr Melton 4

Also ran—Dougall, 11st 5lbs; Diablo, 11st 5lbs; Cain, 10st 2lbs; Blue Bell, 9st; and Reha, 9st.

Betting—4 to 1 Diablo, Sauce and Moachim; 10 to 1 Lady Gold, Cain, Roland and the others.

Won by 3-4 length; a neck between second and third. Time—3min. 9secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE.—For horses—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Bannerji's Bouquet, 9st 5lbs .....MacNiel 1
Mr. Dutt's Elgin, 10ss 2lbs .....Howie 2
Mr. Galstaun's Rubrette, 7st 10lbs .....Davis 3
Mr. Field's Narvana, 8st 5lbs .....Hard 4

Also ran—Flotsam, 10st 10lbs; Blix, 8st 9lbs; Charles, 8st 3lbs; Lord D. 7st 3lbs; and Narwana, 6lbs 3lbs.

Betting—Evens Lord D., 6 to Narvana, Bouquet and Rubrette; 10 to the others.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 1-5secs.

SELLING RACE.—For horses—6 furlongs.

Winner—Rs. 1,000; second—Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200.

Mr. Sulivan's Comprimil, 7st 4lbs .....Butters 1
Mr. Evers' Graigendaria, 8st 4lbs .....Owner 2
Mr. MacPherson's St. Rule, 7st 11lbs .....Davies 3
Mr. Crawford's Wake Up, 8st 11b .....McNeil 4

Also ran.—Silphoe, 10st 7lbs; Springlock, 9st 5lbs; Galley Slave, 8st 5lbs; Musette, 8st 5lbs; and Queen of Gems, 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Springlock; 4 to 1 Comprimil, Wake Wp and St. Rule; 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min 21secs.

CONSOLATION PLATE—For ponies—6 furlongs.

Winner.—Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; and third Rs. 100.

Mr. Green's Flo, 9st 2lbs.....Butters 1
Mr. Dass' Amazon, 9st 2lbs.....Howie 2
Mr. De Launey's Happy-go-lucky, 7st.....Davis 3

Also ran—Picaniny, 11st 6lbs; Primrose, 11st 1lb; Lady Mana, 10st 9lbs; Plover 10st 4lbs; Miss Preston, 8st 9lbs; and Raha, 8st 2lbs.

Betting—Evens Primrose; 4 to 1 Picaniny and Happy-go-lucky; 10 to 1 Flo, Amazon and Plover; 12 to 1 the rest.

NAINI TAL WEEK.

Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 26.

In the Naini Tal Regatta, the two events, Ladies' Double Sculls and the Catch of the Season, week keenly contested, the former being won by Miss Slaughter and Mrs. Winby and the latter by Miss Marr and Mr. Strong.

In Polo, the Rifle Brigade proved victorious.

In the Football match, Civil vs. Military, the latter had it all their own way, winning comfortably by 6 goals to love.

The following dates have been fixed for holding the Horse Show:—In the United Provinces, next year, at Aligarh, 14th February; at Bulandshah, 15th to the 22nd February; at Mozaffernagar 27th February to 3rd March; at Meerut, 15th to 20th March.

THE Government of India have consented to sanction from Imperial funds loans amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs, at 4 per cent., in connection with improving the working facilities of the Madras Harbour. The loan may be taken, Rs. 2 lakhs in 1908-09, Rs. 3 lakhs in 1909-10 and Rs. 2 lakhs in 1910-11. It is to be fully repaid by 1913.

BOMBAY GOLF WEEK.

THE Bombay Gymkhana has issued its programme of events for the 18th annual sporting meeting; included in this list are Sports Athletic and Mounted, Bowls and Golf. The competitions in the last-named will commence to-day with the start of the Royal Bombay Golf Club week. Unfortunately owing to the course being public property all play has to be confined to the early morning and further is limited to one round a day. On each day of the week different competitions will take place. To-day and to-morrow there is a scratch competition against Bogey; on Wednesday and Thursday there will competitions by stroke play, while the last two days of the week are to be devoted to a Handicap competition for Bogey Foursomes. Entries are divided into two classes according to handicap, the seniors being considered those whose start is 6 or under and the "juniors" those get 8 or over. On first looking at the regulations, one is inclined to wonder what happens to the unfortunate individual who comes midway and gets a handicap of 7; but the course is a nine-hole one and players are handicapped on his one round.

Numerous prizes are offered in each event, and both classes have their own rewards to play for. All information regarding entrance fees, entries, time of starting, etc., may be found on the notice boards at the Gymkhana or by means of an application to the Golf Secretary. There is a large number of entries, most of these being received from members of the local club and of the excellent little course at Pali Hill. Up-country visitors have evidently not been able to get down to the meeting and I can only find one name Mr. Radcliffe-Smith who is at present stationed at Ajmere in the 44th Merwara Regiment. This gentleman is a regular visitor at the Nasik meeting and will be recognised as the player who did so well in the Amateur Championship meeting at home, a few years ago. On this occasion he had the misfortune to run up against Mr. E. H. Blaskwell who was absolutely on the top of his game and the fact that Mr. Radcliffe-Smith carried him to the 13th hole before succumbing speaks volumes for the excellence of his play, seeing that up to that point Mr. Blackwell had done a record score for the course.

The links are in excellent condition and the greens in capital order. How hard a task it is to attain this, no one excepting the Honorary Secretary probably realises. The heartiest thanks and congratulations of players are due to Mr. C. A. Russ who has overcome obstacles, so many and varied, that they might reasonably be expected to have broken an ordinary Secretary's heart. Sometimes the ground is a swamp and somtimes it is as dry as the desert; countless natives pitch their practice nets all over the course of an evening; polo is played over several of the holes, and no matter how wet the ground may have been the mounted sports are held each week over the last few holes; another portion of the course seems to be a dumping ground for all manner of refuse and stones; whilst hockey and football conspire to ruin for ever another portion of the field. Still with all this, the stout-hearted Secretary has carried on his well-nigh impossible task, and to judge from the state of the links yesterday the course might be situated in some private park the owner of which was himself an ardent and regular golfer. Mr. Russ' energy makes it impossible not to feel keen on the game and the success of this portion of the Sporting Meeting at any rate is assured.

At first sight, I must admit that when playing a first round on the baked grassless course with its unique weird little canvas screens, the whole thing seemed a ludicrous travesty of the game. Gradually however, this feeling disappears and after a bit the player begins to think that he really is playing golf; the pseudo-bunkers become real obstacles and the thin strip of cloth acts its part so thoroughly and the wild drivers find themselves so inevitably punished, that the whilom scoffer learns to regard them with the utmost respect and soon recognizes that the canvas strips present far greater terrors than the ordinary bunkers. In the case of the latter he may have luck and the ball will bound out and the erratic one continue on his way rejoicing. Let him, however, lop or slice or pull into the canvas snare...plump! and down goes the ball like a shot rabit and it's a case of "over the shoulder and lose one" unless of course (and I blush to think that such a thing has ever taken place) the player putter in hand waits until a puff of wind lifts up the screens and horrible thought! the ball is "whitechapeled" underneath. Plays starts early and it behoves all players to be ready at the time appointed them for their start: failing this the pair must drop to the bottom of the starting list.

CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No small inconvenience is experienced at this station in making retail purchases owing to the small silver and copper pieces now in circulation being to no inconsiderable extent worn or defaced. As the matter now stands, the change received from one dealer is rejected by another, and the purchaser who happens to have such pieces thrust upon him is obliged to go from shop to shop until a dealer less fastidious than his fellow dealers is found disposed to accept the same for the articles he wishes to buy. In the event of his failing to find any such dealer, such rejected pieces accumulate in his hands and he has no alternative left to him but to dispose of them as mere metal at a price much below their real and conventional values.

When currencies of different kinds such as Surat, Broach and Buba Sai rupees circulated in this city, money changers were in a position to make a decent living by reason of the fluctuating rates of exchange thereof, and more dealers than one were to be found in every bazar who supplied passable change to any extent for whole rupees at a profit varying from one to three pies per rupee, but these currencies have been called in by Government, they have ceased to carry on that profession, and the public is hard put to in consequence.

A large proportion of the small coins now circulating passes in the usual course of business through Taluka Cutcherries, the Post office, the Municipality, and the local branch of the Bank of Bombay and worn or defaced pieces might easily be called in from these establishments, and new ones supplied to them in lieu thereof without the same causing any appreciable loss to the State. Should it be imagined, however, that the proposed substitution would be attended with any loss worth mentioning to Government, a reasonable rule of exchange may be fixed so as to cover the same—say two or three pies per rupee.

The local branch of the Bank of Bombay though close enough to the Collector's office, is by no means within easy reach of the business centres in this City, but the Post Offices are located in convenient quarters and the latter might well be called upon to fulfil the functions which were at one time discharged by the defunct race of money-changers. Should the Post Offices, however, find it inconvenient to do so, private persons might be licensed to undertake the work in eligible places for a reasonable commission so that the inconvenience and difficulty herein adumbrated may be removed.—Yours, etc.

M. N.

Surat, 24th September.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 28.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

98-08 Smetham B and Co Hatesing Bawji vs Abdool Alli Hakimji and Bros

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CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1908.

SOME INDIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

AMIDST the congeries of Native States, almost seven hundred in number, one is apt to lose sight of the lesser units in this huge constellation, as occurrences within their limits, unless they happen to be of an unusual description, do not engage the attention of these useful purveyors to the press, the news-writers. Their periodical reports are almost the only reminders that reach us of their existence, and of the admirable work which most of their Chiefs perform in their respective orbits in the Indian hierarchy. We have before us three of these interesting records of administrative progress in the minor fiefs of Gondal, Rajgarh and Jamkhandi, all meriting notice and some commendation as useful and instructive narrations of their economic and personal histories during the past year Gondal with an average revenue of some fifteen lakhs (which is estimated to reach nineteen this year) and a thousand square miles of territory in Kathiawar ranks first, and its "Summary of events" presented by the Dewan leaves nothing to be desired in the direction of lucidity and comprehensiveness. There is, however, one item in the forefront of its report which at once arrests attention, *viz.*, "Tribute, Rs. 1,10,721." This represents the price which the State pays for our protection, and is a survival of the old anarchical period, prior to the imposition of the *Pax Britannica*, when our armed intervention was frequently necessary to preserve the indigenous Governments from disintegration. Those States which have not compounded this claim by cessions of territory still contribute annual sums varying from the thirty-five lakhs exacted from Mysore to a few thousand rupees, and it has been estimated that the amount so levied by the Indian exchequer is not far short of a crore. By the continuance of this tax, which is absolutely indispensable upon economic grounds, we deflect large sums of money from their treasuries which would be more usefully occupied in those schemes of moral and material development which we are for ever urging upon their attention. In the case of Gondal this subtraction amounts to a fifteenth of its revenue, and all the larger Kathiawar States are mulcted in a similar fashion, the aggregate being a far larger sum than we expend upon protective measures. The present ruler of Gondal, who has recently returned from his third or fourth visit to England, has the unique distinction, among Indian rulers, of five Edinburgh medical degrees, in addition to its LL. D. and the Oxonian D. C. L. He is a Rajput of high lineage and was a distinguished student of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, his inclination for medical pursuits alluring him to the Scottish metropolis both before and after his installation. And it is interesting to find that his tastes for the acquisition of western science is inherited by his children, as two sons and a daughter are now being educated in England. His Highness, however, has not permitted his personal predilections to militate against his duties as a ruler, as the excellence of his administration has won the encomiums of several Bombay Governors and received substantial recognition some years ago by the promotion of Gondal to a first class State. During his absence in Europe, which extended over the major portion of the period covered by the present report, the affairs of the principality were entrusted to the heir-apparent, who proved himself to be a capable administrator. Owing to deficient rainfall and other causes Gondal has had a succession of bad agricultural seasons, and the Chief in recognition of the hard times through which the peasantry are passing has remitted a quarter of the land assessment for the current year, a concession which will cost the State some three lakhs of rupees, but which is a gratifying proof of his solicitous care of the interests of his people. For the rest, we notice that his expenditure is kept well below the income, the balance in favour of the latter being shown at some seven lakhs in this report, that it possesses a valuable and paying asset in its investments in the local railway, and that in all other aspects Gondal ranks as one of the best governed States in Kathiawar.

Rajgarh is one of the lesser States of Central India, under the Bhopal Agency, with an average revenue of four lakhs and a population below a hundred thousand. The present ruler succeeded to his patrimony six years ago, and was made a K. C. I. E. last January in recognition of his administrative capabilities, and there appears to have been ample scope for the display of these, as under his predecessor matters had been permitted to drift a long way from those ideals of good government upon which our late Viceroy was a tireless sermoniser. However, under the present regime all this has been changed for the better, the State areas have been scientifically surveyed and assessed with satisfactory results to its exchequer and the contentment of its subjects, while the Government have embarked upon a programme of useful public works which promises to yield equally good issues. Like the Gondal Prince, its ruler is of Rajput lineage, claiming descent from the famous Vikramaditya, whose exploits figure largely in old Hindu history. Its independence dates from the declining days of the Mugbal power, and with the rest of the Central India principalities it came under our protection after the battle of Mehidpur in the ealy years of last century. One curious feature in its story is that thirty-six years ago the ruling Chief became a convert to the Islamic faith, and with the consent of the Government of India exchanged his old designation of Rawat for a Nawabship. His grandson, however, having no predilections for Musalman dogmas, decided to revert to Hindu forms of belief and was re-admitted to caste privileges and restored to the headship of the Umat Sept of Rajputs. The administrative vicissitudes of the State have now been succeeded by an era of placidity and prosperity which promises to convert Rajgarh into a contented and well-governed principality, as, to quote from the record before us, "the past year was an eventful one. Many of the reforms and improvements contemplated and started in previous years were vigorously pushed forward and brought to a successful conclusion, while others were contemplated and started." These are directions deserving of commendation, and the Rajah and his energetic Dewan have our best wishes for a favourable termination to their endeavours.

The third of these interesting reports discusses the moral and material progress of Jamkhandi during the twelve months which ended in last June. This is one of the minor holdings in the Southern Mahratta Country under the Political Agency of Kolhapur, with an area of some five hundred square miles and a revenue of about eight lakhs of rupees. In its accounts also we discover traces of the Imperial tax-gatherer, as there is an item of twenty thousand rupees per annum levied by the Government of India as tribute, the wholly pernicious and obsolete form of fiscal exaction. Its ruler ranks as a first class Sirdar of the Deccan and a treaty Chief, his ancestors having received large grants of territory from our predecessors, the Peishwas, which were confirmed when their kingdom passed into our possession. The report, which discloses nothing of an eventful character, is a record of good general progress in all the departments of the State, upon which the Chief and his Karbhari may be congratulated, the most gratifying feature being the sound financial position as evidenced by its closing cash balance of six and a half lakhs. Although these three Chiefships are but an insignificant portion of the great dominion designated as Feudatory India, the successful efforts of their rulers in the cause of good government are a reflex of what is proceeding in all the Protected States, and it is possible for our own administrators, if they care to do so, to derive many useful object-lessons from the periodical reports issued by these rulers, one which merits special attention at the present moment being the complete absence from their territories of those malevolent phases of agitation and sedition with which we are confronted in our section of the Empire.

THE PRICKLY PEAR. A FORTUNE.

The *Cactus opuntia* is regarded in all countries as the very vagabond among plants, a sign of unthrift, the home of the snake, of the mongoose and other vermin, a denizen of waste places, and such an enemy to cultivation that the Queensland Government found it desirable to offer a standing reward of £ 10,000 to any one who could either utilize or extirpate it. The prickly pear grows in all tropical and sub-tropical countries, and in some of them, laws have been made with a view to controlling it. This plant is indigenous in India where it covers many square miles, and as it is quite independent of water supplies it is one of the few plants which thrive in all circumstances. Unfortunately its spines render it unfit for cattle food, and it does not even serve as fuel ; its fruit alone offers a scanty food supply to the poorer classes. This reputation is of old date, and appears to be universal. It is therefore gratifying to learn that, in Queensland where we hope the prize of £10,000 is still open, a Mr. K. M. Gibson has, after prolonged and exhaustive experiments, announced his success in proving the plant to be a most valuable national asset. He says:—"I have obtained from it a white spirit equal in quality to the best obtainable in the Commonwealth, and sold in Brisbane at £ 1-12-6 per gallon. The cost of production would not exceed 3s. 6d. per gallon. In treating for white spirit the by-product combined with other products, can be made into a nutritious feed cake for stock at a cost of not more than £3-10-0 per ton, Also from this refuse excellent strawboard and white paper can be manufactured at a cheaper rate than any product now in use. In using the prickly pear fibre as a pulp and forcing it into shape under hydraulic pressure, articles of great commercial value can be obtained—dishes, buckets, jugs ; while a floor cloth, much cheaper, and as good as linoleum, can be got in any colour. Last, but not least, it makes excellent sugar. For this purpose two tons of prickly pear will produce as much as three tons of sugar-cane will, and of equal quality. As a vegetable for human consumption it is equal to anything produced in the kitchen garden." Making due allowance for the enthusiastic views of an inventor there is a good deal to support the statements of Mr. Gibson. The brilliant success of Mr. Luther Burbank who in California has produced a spineless cactus which is a wholesome fodder for cattle, and a food, when cooked, for man, and the success of other experimenters in the production of alcohol from this cactus, India man look forward to the utilisation of this erstwhile noxious weed in some of her new industries It is not necessary to produce a refined spirit for drinking, as Mr. Gibson has done ; the existing motor cars and incandiscent lamps in India could use all that could be produced of undrinkable spirit for some time to come, for, according to Professor Vivien B. Lewes, recent careful experiments have shewn that, while petrol gives an efficiency of 16·5 per cent. the alcohol realised 28 per cent. Another experiment with a 16 h.p. motor referred to by the Professor realised an efficiency of 38 per cent. There seems to be a better prospect of profit in the manufacture of industrial alcohol from a weed that grows all the year round than from Mowra flowers or toddy that are only to be had at certain seasons, and the work would encourage the use, on a large scale, of modern distilling apparation and properly qualified distillers. As for the cactus, it is waiting in thousands of tons to be put to use.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THAT blessed word Mesopotamia is likely to become more blessed under the reforming hand of Sir William Willcocks, for no better man could have been selected by the Turkish Government for the task of rendering that tract of country the great fertile belt which it should be. The old canals have ceased to be in all but name and occasional traces of the banks, but modern engineering skill can be relied upon, not only to repair the ravages of time, but to work wonders greater even than those of the past. The area of Mesopotamia is roughly one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and the population per square mile is only nine, so that the country when reclaimed will need considerable repopulating. That will be one of the difficulties, and a still greater will be the disposal of the produce of the soil until river navigation is safe from the present bands of robbers who pay no respect even to British ships. How that matter will be dealt with must be left to time and the new Turkish Government, which will probably find the quiet conduct of some of the outlying parts of the country no easy matter. But seeing that the reclamation of Messopotamia is intended, Sir William Willcocks' knowledge of the ancient Tigris irrigation works will prove invaluable. At least one firm, Messrs. Lynch and Company, will at last profit by their patience in carrying on the mail service through innumerable difficulties, for when once the irrigation works have been well started the grain trade should become enormous, and it cannot all be snapped up by the Baghdad railway even when constructed, though the contemplated works will undoubtedly hasten that work.

H. E. THE VICEROY, who visits Pusa about ths 1st to the 3rd December, will make a speech and formally declare the College open. Among those who will attend the ceremony will be the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, Member of Council, and the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Carlyle, Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR will arrive at Simla to-day and stay at Viceregal Lodge. The Maharaja of Alwar, who is at present staying at Snowden, goes to stay at Viceregal Lodge for a few days from the 30th instant.

THE engagement is announced of Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the Viceroy and Countess Minto, to Lord C. Fitzmaurice, son of Lord Landsdowne. This alliance draws closer the connections which exists already between these distinguished families, Lord Minto, it will be remembered, having been Lord Landsdowne's Military Secretary in Canada.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" were Sir Francis Younghusband and Lady Locke Elliot.

THE German cruiser "Seeadler," Commander Meurer, sailed on Saturday for Colombo.

PARTICULARS are published at Simla of arrangements for detailing officers for duty with the Reserve and Extra Reserve battalions of the Territorial Army at Home.

DR. SLEN KONOW, who was two years ago appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India, has resigned. The "Madras Mail" says that Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, Epigraphist to the Government of Madras, has been appointed in his stead.

THE death is announced of the Revd. Father Achille Durand, Military Chaplain, at Rangoon, on the 6th instant, at the age of 58 years, of which he had spent 35 in Mission work in Burma. The deceased was well-known and beloved.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TRIAL OF THE ASSAILANT OF MAJOR DREYFUS.

German Military Manœuvres.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 12.

LOUIS GREGORI, the journalist who fired two revolver shots at Major Dreyfus in the Pantheon during the ceremony attending the transfer of Zola's ashes to the French 'Campo Santo' on June 4th last, was brought to trial before the Seine Assize Court on September 10th. It will be remembered that Major Dreyfus was slightly wounded in the forearm and that his assailant on being arrested declared that he had no personal grudge against Major Dreyfus but meant solely to avenge the army. Premeditation on Gregori's part was regarded as proven by the fact, discovered by the police, that Gregori on May 23 bought a revolver and made his will on the night before the crime. A large number of witnesses, including the Premier and the Minister of War were cited by the defendant —but the great majority, including the two Ministers mentioned, did not appear. In the course of the proceedings it became evident that the defendant strove to make the case what the French would call 'une affaire politique retentissante' by attempts to raise irrelevant issues and by posing as the avenger of the army which had been humiliated by the being obliged to take part in a 'Dreyfusist' ceremony. In fact Gregori did his utmost to revive the hateful Dreyfus question which so long caused such frightful discord in France. The President of the Court ruled that the question of Major Dreyfus's innocence could not be discussed inasmuch as the decision of the Court of Cassation had irrevocably settled the matter. Gregori, when hard pressed by the Judge in cross-examination, refused to give a definite answer to the question whether he intended to kill Major Dreyfus, repeating that he had merely 'fired symbolically.' The defendant then cited Major Lebrun Renault and asked him whether he still maintained the assertion made during the Dreyfus affair that the then Captain had confessed to him his guilt. The President refused to put this question. Major Renault, however, began to reply when he was violently interrupted by Major Dreyfus who, rising indignantly, exclaimed :—'La cour de Cassation a juge. Je defends a qui gue ce soit de mettre en doute mon innocence.' The outburst was remarkable as being the first public demonstration of the kind ever made by Major Dreyfus. His voice was drowned amid mingled cheers and hisses in a court almost equally packed with his friends and enemies. Great uproar ensued and the court was cleared. The trial was then adjourned.

It is now some time since the present French Government became aware that despite its Radical and even partly Socialistic origin, it must make some stand against the revolutionaries of the Labour Confederation and the extreme Socialist sections led by M. Juares and by M. Herve respectively. The latter is of course the more dangerous of the two demagogues since his tenets include anti-militarism and anti-nationalism as well as Socialism proper. M. Viviani, the Socialist Minister of Labour, has already had occasion to 'put on the drag' in regard to the too advanced ideas of some of his party, doubtless because he feels the responsibilities of office and has come to realise what little truth, honesty or practicality there is in most of the Socialist utopias. Protesting in a recent speech against the high-handed proceedings of the Labour Confederation, M. Viviani said :—

"There are certain men who pretend to represent the working classes and who are retarding its painful and inevitable advance by their excesses. When they indulge in useless acts of violence they are not merely violating the law without rendering any corresponding service to the workmen whose responsibility they try to involve in their acts, but they offer the reactionary parties an opportunity of exciting a panic inevitably leading to social retrogression. We shall pay no heed either to the childish demands of certain parties or to the perfidious advice of others. We shall leave intact the right to strike, which is at present the only weapon of the working classes, and the right of combination. We shall repudiate the policy of violence. Moreover, it is an insult to the working class to pretend that it desires a policy of violence. Behind the individual excesses and isolated abuses of power there is an admirable, patient and courageous proletariat which is working for its economic liberation. It is gradually becoming organized, and we are more inclined to offer it fresh guarantees for its emancipation than to deprive it of the meagre guarantees which it now possesses. Yes, we mean to do justice to this working-class democracy."

Excellent doctrine, no doubt, but there will be fierce fighting thereanent when the Chamber meets, and M. Clemenceau may then have to appeal to the more moderate section of the Republican party in order to retain office.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The German military manœuvres, held this year in Alsace Lorraine, occupied a period of four days, which concluded yesterday (September 11). Glad indeed must the troops of all arms have been to reach the end of their strenuous labours, for the motto of the Kaiser, their Generalissimo and Umpire-in-Chief in military matters, as indeed in everything else, is 'thorough.' Hence the condition of mimic warfare in German manœuvres approach as nearly as possible to reality. Neither rain nor heat is allowed to affect rigid adherence to the programme drawn up for the contending armies by the Emperor and the Imperial General Staff. Officers and men have little sleep subsist on the roughest fare snatched at more or less irregular intervals, and frequently have to camp on the bare ground. The amount of marching exacted from them per diem is phenomenal so that at the close of a day or a night's plodding for many weary hours the men, dog-tired, just throw themselves on the ground where they stand and take what rest they may. Such a scene is described in a letter which I have just received, written from a small Alsatian town by one of the newspaper correspondents following the manœuvres. Here the men lay in many hundreds along the streets overcome with fatigue, dead beat, and craving only for sleep. It is well that the manœuvres are not much prolonged, for otherwise there would be a great elimination of the unfit. As it is, the strain upon the physique of the men is severe and not a few fall out on the march. The Kaiser, true to the great military traditions of his house, does not spare himself, his quarters are for the most part in a moveable asbestos house or rather hut offering only the simplest and barest accommodation and his daily fare is of the plainest. In fact the Kaiser strives to live up to the example of his grandfather the Emperor William who in his old age led the Germans to victory in the mighty struggle of 1870-71. The present manœuvres have principally taken place over or near the famous battlefields of the great war, and the names of the localities traversed by the troops powerfully recall the memories of that eventful time, when almost every day brought news of some great battle with its long and ghastly list of dead and wounded. The holding of German military manœuvres in Alsace Lorraine could not of course be agreeable to France, and no doubt has tended to revive bitter memories on the part of the latter, more particularly at the present moment when the French feel resentment at Germany's efforts to increase their difficulties in Morocco. The prevailing tension is however likely to be increased by the announcement made in Paris and officially confirmed that the Emperor, before leaving Alsace Lorraine, intended to visit La Schlucht, the pass near Gerardmer whence a splended view may be obtained over the surrounding country. If, however, this excursion is to be done thoroughly it will necessitate the Emperor crossing the frontier into French territory. His Majesty has not visited France since 1878, when in company with his sister he spent a week or so in Paris, *incognito*. It is therefore thought strange that after abstaining during 30 years, no doubt for good reasons, from visiting French territory he should choose to cross the frontier at such an unfavourable political juncture. This feeling on the French side is not lessened by the fact that two or three days ago a French deputy who was looking on at the German manœuvres was conducted across the Alsatian frontier by gendarmes—and that other Frenchmen who have attended the manœuvres uninvited have been made to feel in various ways that their presence was unwelcome.

GERMAN IMPERIAL FINANCE.

The day is now rapidly approaching when the German Government must lay before the Reichstag its proposals for meeting the requirements of the financial situation. In view of the Kaiser's recent pronouncement at Strasburg, "Peace, but no limitation of armaments," it may certainly be assumed that the previous steady increase in naval expenditure will be maintained and that the military budget, far from any reduction, will show slight increase in various departments such as have, in fact, already been semi-officially foreshadowed. Fresh taxation and economies of various kinds are recognised to be absolutely necessary, with the proviso, however, that no economies can be entertained which are calculated in any way to impair the military efficiency of the Empire or to handicap the State in the work of promoting social progress.

The semi-official North German Gazette publishes a long and elaborate statement on of subject, the main points of which are:—That the financial system is to be reorganized, expenditure is to be strictly limited, and revenue is to be judiciously increased. Debt is to be redeemed, and unproductive expenditure is no longer to be met out of loans.

The increases of revenue contemplated by the Government are understood to consist of : 1 heavier taxes on articles of general consumption; 2, a tax on capital in the form of death duties; 3, taxes upon various amenities, including probably gas and electricity; 4, a re-adjustment of the German matricular contribution. No doubt Germany is rich enough as a French statesman of the old regime said of France 'pour payer sa gloire' but the added burden will press heavily upon the whole population, particularly upon the middle and lower classes. Moreover, neither in the country generally nor in the Reichstag is unanimous approval given to the naval competition with England, upon which the German Government has entered. There are misgivings in various quarters although the clamour of the Chauvinists and Pan-Germans, encouraged as it is sometimes by the support, sometimes by the silence of the semi-official Press, drowns all dissentient voices.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

It is understood that France and Spain are completely agreed upon the main points of the Note to be communicated to the Powers concerning the new situation created in Morocco by the overthrow of Abdul Aziz and the assumption of sovereignty by Mulai Hafid. Some delay appears to have arisen in giving the Note its final shape but this, it is semi-officially declared to have been solely due to the discussion of some minor points, it being considered essential that the Franco-Spanish agreement should be complete even in the smallest detail. The question still remains whether this Note will be entirely acceptable to Germany when the latter receives communication of it, but according to one report, her acceptance will be accompanied by a friendly intimation that she reckons upon the goodwill of France to assist in procuring a satisfactory settlement of the German claims against Morocco for losses sustained by German interests. Both the French claims and the German claims against Morocco may be expected to give rise to considerable difficulty. As to Germany's attitude in the Moroccan question generally it remains disquieting for France and therefore for Europe. It is unfortunate but true that Germany's policy strikes nobody as being sincere and above board. It is remarked, for instance, that while some German semi-official organs have been seeking to explain away the disagreeable impression created by the precipitate German Note to the Powers urging the prompt recognition of Mulai Hafid, on the other hand Prince Bulow's organ the "Reichscorrespondenz" contends that Mulai Hafid's recognition does not depend upon his acquiescence in the Algeciras Act but that on the contrary the Powers in recognising the Pretender impose upon him the obligations of the Act. "There is no legal justification," says the journal, "for attempting to impose upon the new Sultan conditions which are incompatible with this treaty. Germany herself is described as being, not only one among a number of fellow-signatories, but as differing from the other Powers in this regard, that while several of them have chosen more or less to relinquish their interest in the development of affairs in Morocco, she remains the Power which, next to France and Spain, pays special attention to her rights and interests in that region, and 'appears upon the scene at the very moment when other people imagine that they have deftly and quietly ousted her.'" If this statement correctly represents the spirit in which the German Government is dealing with the Moroccan question the prospect before Europe is not an encouraging one. According to accounts received through French sources Dr. Vassel, contrary to the German official assurances that he had no political mission at Fez, will make it his object to discredit El Minebhi in Mulai Hafid's eyes, as being too European, too clearly a 'protege' of England and too ready to recognize the special position occupied by France and Spain in Morocco ; to convince Mulai Hafid that Germany, not France, is the true friend of Morocco, and that Dr. Vassel, and not El Menebhi, is the wise counsellor and the trusty instrument of his will.

Colonel Aliix, the French Commander on the Algero-Moroccan frontier, has gained a brilliant victory over the Moorish harka which a few days ago made a most determined but unsuccessful attack upon the French position. The French attacked the Moorish camp and after hard fighting, lasting over nine hours, completely routed and dispersed the enemy who sustained very heavy loss. The French victory was largely due to the devastating effect of their artillery fire upon the Moors who vainly attempted to turn the French flank but never succeeded in getting within 200 yards of their enemy's position. The Moors numbered 20,000—while the French force did not exceed 3,000.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Time for Declaration of Independence.

PORTE APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

M. Mintchavitch, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in London, was interviewed to-day, and said he anticipated that his Government would purchase the Oriental line from the Company, or arrange with the Company for its control. The question was one of Bulgaria's national safety, and she cannot tolerate a line traversing her country, controlled from Constantinople, but there is no idea of forcing the matter to war. He said he had no official information as to Bulgaria's intention to declare her independence, but his own opinion was that the time for the same had arrived. It would merely regularise the situation actually existing.

LATER.

The Porte has presented a Note to the Powers, declaring that the Bulgarian occupation of the Oriental Railway is a violation of Turkey's rights, and requesting the Powers to intervene.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The recent conferences between Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian Ministers are regarded as betokening that considerable anxiety exists with reference to Eastern affairs.

Persistent reports are current that Austria contemplates steps to secure the permanent incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There is every indication that Bulgaria is determined to keep the Roumelian Railway and to ignore Turkish protests.

MEETING OF DIPLOMATISTS.

Russia and Italy.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

M. Izvolsky, accompanied by M. Muravieff, the Russian Ambassador at Rome, will arrive at Desio, as guests of Signor Tittoni, on the 28th instant.

M. Izvolsky and Signor Tittoni visit King Emmanuel at Racconigi on the 30th instant.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

M. Izvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, yesterday conferred with the German Minister, Herr von Schoen, at Berchtesgarten.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL SCHEME.

The Annual Cost.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

In addition to the initial outlay on Australia's Naval Scheme, the cost to the Commonwealth will be £345,630 annually.

LONDON GUARDIANS ARRESTED.

Fresh Scandal at Poplar.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Seven members and ex-members of the Poplar Board of Guardians have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

IN ENGLAND'S WAKE.

New German "Dreadnought."

LAUNCHED AT STETTEN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The "Rheinland" the third German battleship of the "Dreadnought" type has been launched at Stettin.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Three Steamers Damaged.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A telegram from Port Said states that the steamers "City of Edinburgh," "Clan Colquhoun," and "Somali" came into collision yesterday. All were damaged, but not seriously. They are at present repairing.

FALL IN COTTON STOCKS.

Tremendous Slump in Prices.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Much unloading is proceeding of shares in the new spinning companies in South-East Lancashire as the result of the lock-out. Some shares on which £50 have been paid up were yesterday sold for £10. At a meeting of the Federated Employers, it was decided to appeal to non-members to join the lock-out.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Parliament Called for November.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Teheran states that the Shah has issued a Decree convening Parliament for November 14th.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Fearful Loss of Life.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A collision occurred between a passenger and a freight train on the Northern Pacific Railway in Montana, while a dense snowstorm was raging.

The smoking-car was demolished and caught fire.

Twenty passengers were killed and several injured.

SARASATE'S WILL.

A Fortune in a Violin.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Sarasate left a fortune of three million francs. He bequeathed £4,000 and his Stradivarius to the Conservatoires of Paris and Madrid.

U. S. POLITICS.

Useemly Recrimination.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Hearst's accusations against prominent Republicans and Democrats have produced a regular campaign of mutual recrimination amongst the party leaders, in which President Roosevelt is taking a vigorous part.

Several Republican and Democratic office-bearers have already resigned, owing to their connection with the Standard Oil and other Trusts.

ELEVATED RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BERLIN.

Terrible Collision.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A train on the Elevated Railway in Berlin rammed another, almost broadside on-to-day.

One car was hurled to the ground beneath, and eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The disaster on the Berlin Elevated Railway was due to the driver passing the danger signal.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Raids at Greenwich and Manchester.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

At Manchester yesterday, the police charged with their batons two thousand unemployed, who were theatening to raid the Town Hall, where a reception was being held. Several were injured, including some policemen.

The unemployed also attempted to raid Greenwich Workhouse yesterday, but were prevented by the police.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Arrival at Manilla.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

Lord and Lady Northcote, who are *en route* for China, have arrived at Manila, where they have been entertained by the Governor.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

Visit to Vienna.

BRIEF HALT AT PARIS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The King and Queen of Spain accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs have arrived in Paris, where they will stay for twenty-four hours, en route for Vienna.

ARMY NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

A team, consisting of 106 of all ranks of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, has won the Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield at Aldershot in record time. The test was of infantry fitness in attack.

The Gordons were second and the Scots Guards third.

HOME POLITICS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Mr. Hobhouse, Under-Secretary for India, speaking at Bristol last night said that if the Labour Party continued the policy they adopted at the Newcastle election, the Liberals would have to consider retaliation.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Australians in England.

FIRST ENGLISH VICTORY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Australian Rugby football team opened their tour in Britain at Devonport yesterday when they beat Devonshire by 24 points against 3.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Midnapore Bomb Case.

FURTHER HEARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

At the resumed hearing of the Midnapore conspiracy case yesterday, the evidence of Mr. Nelson, late Joint Magistrate, Midnapore, was concluded and the proceedings further adjourned until after the Poojah holidays.

Bail was refused to those of the accused who have not already been granted it by the High Court.

Mr. Baxter for the Crown denied that he had given any undertaking in the High Court to produce "tangible and substantial" evidence on the 23rd.

Chandernagore Bomb Case.

PROCESSES ISSUED.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 27.

Yesterday an application was made on behalf of Charoo Chander Roy, a French citizen, an accused in the second batch of the bomb conspiracy case, before Mr. L. Birley, to show cause why four French officials and a French lady should be summoned for the defence.

The Magistrate, after hearing the pleaders, was satisfied with the reasons for issuing processes on M. Ragnon, formerly Officiating Governor of Pondicherry (now Secretary General of French India) M. Peltier, formerly Collector of Chandernagore (now Collector of Karikal) M. Tardival, ex-Mayor of Chandernagore, and Secretary General of French India, to produce, through a competent officer, the tour programme of the Governor of Pondicherry.

But the Magistrate remarked that he was not satisfied with the reasons for summoning Mme. Tardival, and he would not at present direct the issue of a summons on her.

The Dacca Revolver Case.

A Dacca telegram, dated September 25th, states as follows:—

Anent the report published of the arrest of a law student for trying to sell a revolver, Baikanta Nath, a boy who lives in the mofussil, left with his nephew a revolver, among other things. Baikanta had a licence and he was willing to dispose of the revolver. His nephew, who is a law student, incidentally mentioned this to a friend.

The next morning the student was arrested, and his house searched on a warrant. He, however, has been let out on bail.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

False Manifests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

According to the "Statesman," the police have suspicions that arms are being smuggled into Calcutta.

About a week ago, five cases of merchandise were shipped to Calcutta from a German port, on board a German steamer, and were rejected by the consignees—two native firms of gunsmiths.

On the manifests, the goods were found to be described, in one case, as "three cases of lead projectiles," and in the other as "two cases of steel goods." Some suspicion appears to have been aroused and the cases were opened, when it was discovered that a gross deception has been practised in declaring the contents of the cases at the port of loading, as well as in the ship's manifest and shipping documents.

It is quite true that, in some of the cases, some empty leaden shells were included, but with these was an assortment of arms, principally guns. The other consignment had been similarly falsely declared, and contained, among other articles, bayonets and swordsticks.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Accident Averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

On Thursday, on the line between Khena Junction and Bompass Station, a level-crossing gate was removed from its position and placed across the line.

The driver of No. 28 down passenger train noticed it, and succeeded in stopping the train before an accident could happen. Enquiries are being made.

PARTITION DAY.

"Bengalee's" Patriotic Call.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The "Bengalee" calls upon the people to celebrate the 16th October (Partition Day) with the usual enthusiasm and befitting seriousness and dignity.

The police are taking proper precautions for peace on that day.

THE ALIPORE JAIL TRAGEDY.

A Sequel.

RELEASE OF LINTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

A. F. Linton, the convict warder who distinguished himself at the time of the Alipore Jail tragedy, was released from custody yesterday, having served about half of the term of one year's imprisonment to which he was sentenced, for breach of trust as a ward master at the General Hospital.

Higgins, the other convict warder, is still in hospital, suffering from nervous debility.

CAPTAIN J. CUNNINGHAM, I.M.S., is posted for employment in the Bacteriological Laboratory, Bombay.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Seditious Leaflet Case.

EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 26.

The hearing of the charge of distributing seditious leaflets, against Hotilal Varma and Ramsarup, the late superintendent of the "Vedic Asharam," commenced at the Aligarh Sessions Court.

Among the witnesses called were Brijalal, the schoolmaster, who stated that Hotilal Varma gave him a copy of the leaflet calling upon Punjabis to rise against the British Government.

Subadar-Major Ahmeddin, of Hongkong, stated that Hotilal stayed some months there and attempted to incite the troops against Government. He also said that he would visit Russia to learn bomb making. A copy of the leaflet was sent to the witness by Hotilal Varma.

Balkrishna Sahai, Vice-Chairman of the Ranchi Municipality, deposed to having received a copy of the leaflet from Hotilal Varma.

The case is proceeding.

TILAK'S SENTENCE.

Commutation Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 27.

The "Pioneer" states that there is very little secret that the conversion of Tilak's sentence was due to pressure by the Bombay Governor of the India Office, and continues thus:—

Owing to the system which Lord Curzon so much disliked and strove so hard to abolish, of direct correspondence between Presidency Governments and the India Office, this pressure must have fallen entirely on the Government of Bombay, very possibly without the Government of India knowing anything of what was passing. The Government of Madras and Bombay always clung to this relic of their former status as still giving them certain independence of Government at Simla, but it is evident that it may also subject them to pressure which they are ill adapted to resist if the Secretary of State happened to be a statesman who believes that Indians best governed by incessant interference from Whitehall in small matters as in great. As the remission of judicial sentences is an act belonging to the Governor of a province in his personal capacity it is easy to judge where the pressure in this case must have fallen. We may further surmise from pressure having to be exerted that the Bombay Government did not fall in with the course proposed to it spontaneously, and that the actual result arrived at represents a compromise. If, then, commutation to simple imprisonment is a decision striking a balance between two divergent views, it would be highly interesting to know what was the original proposal, as it came from home. It is usual for radical critics of Indian administration to qualify their invectives against arbitrary actions of the executive by professing excessive deference for the working of the Law Courts. Yet, as soon as it conflicts with personal prepossessions of the Minister in charge of the India Office, we see the sentence framed with the most scrupulous deliberation by a judge of the highest rank and afterwards sustained by his colleagues, set aside, and, perhaps, very nearly cancelled outright, without one word of explanation to the public. One can only say that if philosophic radicalism were to hold this course for long it would be simpler that in all political trials evidence merely should be taken out here and the records submitted to the Secretary of State to be dealt with at his pleasure.

CARGO THEFTS.

Special Legislation Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCANADA, SEPTEMBER 26.

So far the Madras Government have taken no action to put a stop to cargo thefts at Cocanada. Their refusal to enforce special legislation to deal with this evil is viewed with some surprise, seeing that the Bengal Government propose amending the Calcutta Police Act in order to cope with a similar state of affairs in Calcutta.

Apparently, the Madras Government's reason for refusing relief to the Cocanada merchants is based on the plea that special legislation would be too drastic and likely to lead to oppression. This view is regarded as unjustifiable, as special Acts are already in force at Howrah Town, Bombay and Rangoon, for the suppression of cargo thefts and no question of hardships has ever been raised in connection with their administration.

COLLISION AT PHILLOUR.

Shunting Driver Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

At 5 a.m. to-day No. 88 down goods train collided at Phillour Station, North-Western Railway, with a shunting goods engine.

The shunter was killed, and the fireman of the shunting engine and the driver and guard of the goods train were injured.

WITH effect from the 3rd October, 1908, the English Mails will be shipped from the Apollo Bundar. The latest hour of posting for this Mail at the General Post Office and the Apollo Bundar Post Office will be 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., respectively, on Saturdays, as at present; but letters with a late fee of two annas will be received at the General Post Office up to 1-45 p.m., at the Apollo Bundar Post Office, up to 2 p.m., and on board the Outgoing Steamer up to the actual hour of sailing, which ordinarily is 2-39 p.m.

LOYALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Prayers for the King-Emperor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Calicut was recently the scene of a remarkable loyalist demonstration in which the Tiyya and Mukkuva communities joined, and the Moplahs were represented.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, a great concourse of people, estimated about 5,000, consisting chiefly of Tiyyas and Mukkuvas, filled the Town Hall and the surrounding grounds. Mr. C. M. Raricheu Moopen took the chair and read telegrams and letters from Tiyya gentlemen at Madras and elsewhere wishing the meeting every success.

In the course of a lengthy speech expressing sentiments of loyalty, he explained the reasons that induced the Tiyyans to be steadfast and unswerving in their loyalty to the British Throne. He also explained the circumstances in which their Mukkuva friends had come to join them. He alluded to the warm sympathy evinced by the Moplahs as a still more hopeful sign of the times. He said that if this powerful central association of the Moplah community should work with them, this matter was the surest guarantee of the peace of the district; that the three most powerful communities of Malabar should thus vie with one another in a spontaneous demonstration of loyalty must be a warning to all disturbers of peace.

Touching on various other interesting topics Mr. Moopen thus concluded his speech—"The religion of peace was preached and practised in India five centuries before it was preached in Palestine. 'Swaraj' we had for long ages under Hindu and Mahomedan rulers. They were tried, found wanting and had to give way. Providence, in its infinite wisdom, has now entrusted our destinies to the keeping of the first nation on the face of the earth. Under them we have enjoyed freedom unknown before, peace and security unparalleled in the history of India. I have no doubt our beneficent rulers will direct the ship of state clear of shallow sand-banks and lead us to the haven of felicity.

The meeting then unanimously resolved, that this public meeting of Tiyyas and Mukkuvas of Malabar should publicly express their sense of everlasting gratitude to the British nation and that they place on record the meeting's abhorrence of the sayings and doings of those who go about misrepresenting and vilifying the Government, engendering race hatred and arousing civil commotions.

It was further resolved to adjourn to the Tiyya temple to pray to God for the honour and integrity of the Empire and the prosperity of its Sovereign. That the president of the temple committee be authorised to communicate copies of the proceedings to the Governor in Council and the Viceroy.

Finally Mr. C. Krishnan proposed three cheers for the King-Emperor, which were lustily given.

The Chairman having been garlanded, the whole assembly proceeded to the Tiyya temple. The gathering was led by Chaithania Swamy, who offered up prayers for the King-Emperor and the British Raj. The portrait of the King-Emperor was then garlanded and mounted on a caparisoned elephant, the processional being held above it. The imposing procession then formed and to the accompaniment of music provided by the band of Mukkuva instruments, went through the main streets of the town, prayers being chanted along the route.

The route was several miles long and it was a late hour when the loyal party got back to the temple and finally dispersed, bringing to a close one of the most notable demonstrations ever witnessed in Calicut.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Members Nominated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The members of the International Opium Conference, on which Mr. Brunyate has been appointed to represent India, assemble in Shanghai at the end of December next, their sittings commencing from the beginning o January.

The other British representative is Sir Alexander Hosie, while Dr. Charles Tenny, Mr. Burke, and Dr. Hamilton Bright represent the United States. Mr. Liu Chen, Mr. Chung Wen Yao, and Dr. Kuan Ching Hsien represent China; and France, Holland, Germany, Japan, and Portugal also send members.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar, is granted six weeks' leave. Mr. G. R. Ridge to act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel D. Wilkie, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted six months' leave from the 2nd proximo. Lieutenant.-Colonel R. N. Campbell, from Dacca, to act.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A revised edition of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations is published, with the Secretary of State's approval.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. A. Marshall as Chief Chemical Examiner, Naini Tal, is gazetted.

CHIEF MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. T. R. Hooper retires from the 1st proximo.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the North-Western Railway.

Mr. J. S. Browne retires from the 15th proximo.

THE Indian Railway earnings show no signs of recovery as yet. The receipts for the week ending the 12th instant are published, and are seven lakhs of rupees behind those of the corresponding period of last year.

NEW BANDMANN THEATRE

Opening Night.

"LADY FREDERICK."

On Saturday night the new Theatre on the Maidan was opened by the Bandmann Comedy Company with "Lady Frederick." The new theatre is a cosy little building of corrugated iron, very simply but effectively designed, with seating accommodation for 850 persons, and a fair-sized stage. The interior of the theatre is by no means unattractive, the walls and roofs being entirely obscured by red bunting, which, when the electric lights are fully on, has a deep tone and gives an air of comfort to the building. There are plenty of electric fans, and although the air in Bombay generally was stifling on Saturday night, the Bandmann Theatre was quite cool. Outside, there is a small garden running the length of the building, where little tables are placed and drinks al fresco can be had. Refreshments are supplied by Messrs. Brandon in the garden, and there need be no fear of fire panic at the new Bandmann, for there are no end of exits within two feet of the chairs, and as there are no corridors, lounges, "foyers," "circles" "balconies" and "bars" access to the open air is obtained in a few seconds. Apropos, locomotion without as well as within the theatre is easier than anywhere else in Bombay, for owing to the theatre abutting upon the Esplanade Road, the gharry traffic is greatly facilitated. In fact, twenty minutes after the fall of the curtain on Saturday night, the place was deserted and in darkness. The new Bandmann theatre is in every way an acquisition to Bombay, and as its erection means that a fairly constant run of entertainments will be possible throughout the cold weather, it should be appreciated by theatre-goers. We are entirely sanguine as to the future of the Bandmann theatre.

As to the new Comedy, we may add that the new broom has been at work with a will in the Bandmann office, for Miss Florence Hamer was the only player in the caste who had been seen before in Bombay. She had a hearty reception; and the rest of the players were quite up to the old Company. There is perhaps, as anticipated, no player quite comparable with Mr. Claude King, but the general quality of the new Company is more uniformly good than that of the old. There being practically no changes of scenery it was thought desirable to put on "Lady Frederick" on the first night, and everything went off admirably, for although the stage carpenters were hustling right up to the rise of the curtain, no "waits" attended the first performance in the new building. "Lady Frederick" is a brilliant piece of comedy, and the story, though complicated, is worth telling.

The whole play transpires in the Hotel Splendide, Monte Carlo. It opens with an amusing and witty dialogue between the middle-aged Lady Mereston and her brother Paradine Foulder, whom she has summoned from London to aid her in preventing the marriage of her son, Lord Mereston, with Lady Frederick, an extravagant, designing woman of the world, who has a past and an acquired complexion. Lady Frederick is deeply in debt, and has no possible way of getting out of the mire. Her brother, Sir Gerald O'Mara, too, is hopelessly in debt to Captain Montgomerie, the son of an unscrupulous money-lender, to the extent of £900, Montgomerie has designs on Lady Frederick with a view to entering society, and by whom he has been refused. Sir Gerald is in love with the daughter of Admiral Carlile. He confides this to Lady Frederick who promises to help him out of his difficulties and to win Miss Carlile. At first the Admiral is adamant, but cannot resist the charms of Lady Frederick, for whom he has a sneaking regard, and at last gives way. Paradine fights Lady Frederick with his cards in view, Lady Mereston resorting to methods of intrigue to attain her end. He first offers her £40,000 to clear out and give Charlie, Lord Mereston, a clear field. Her dignity is injured by the insult and she gives a haughty refusal. He then sounds her on her reputation and with the Bellingham affair. She is obstinate and of her connection she then plays a very strong card, by producing the letters of the late Lord Mereston, written to a poor girl. These she offers Paradine as a compromise. She refuses and prefers to fight her honourably, tooth and nail. We witness a very amusing and witty dialogue between Sir Gerald O'Mara and the Admiral as to the education of the young couple's prospective son, in which Lady Frederick joins. She is seriously in a fix as to honouring two bills which fall due on the morrow to the extent of £3,500 added to which is a dressmaker's bill for, as she explains a mere matter of £700. How she smoothes away the difficulties of an application in the person of her dressmaker, Madame Claude, into actually bringing her to refuse the cheque was intensely amusing and brought down the house. Lady Mereston denounces Lady Frederick and rakes up a past incident in the presence of her son Lord Mereston and Paradine. Charlie calls Lady Frederick to hear in person the attack of his mother. We see how she fights Lady Mereston on her letter in connection with the Bellingham affair with nothing but her bare word, and we witness a piece of really clever acting in the rage of Lady Frederick as she produces Lord Mereston's letters, but in gratitude for Paradine, burns them in the face of Lady Mereston and prepares to leave. Charlie protests and apologises on behalf of his mother, and we learn that the Bellingham affair was a noble act of self-sacrifice on the part of Lady Frederick to save her sister. She thus won the sympathy of Paradine, added to the love of Charlie. Out of her great regard for Charlie she invites him to visit her in the boudoir the following morning. He witnesses her "make up" with powder and curls at a guinea a piece, and gradually his faith waves cold and he eventually withdraws. Gerald's debt of £900 is still due to Montgomerie. He presents the bills, she cannot pay, but Paradine comes to the rescue, hands Montgomerie a cheque for the amount in exchange for the bills and shows him the door. Paradine in a sympathetic conclusion tells her that he has purchased a house in Park Lane and asks her to share it. She challenges him to come and see her "make up," but he is equal to her and retorts that he knows there is a good little woman and heart of gold under the paint and "make up." Asked as to what Lady Mereston will say, Paradine answers that he will say he did it to save Charlie, and the curtains falls with her in his arms exclaiming "Monster." Saturday night's play was a distinct triumph for Miss Florence Hamer in the title role parts, and she added yet another success to the many successful roles she has played to Bombay audiences. In the scene with Lady Mereston her rage and sarcasm is delightfully realistic, and with her total undermining of the dressmaker, these were too remarkably clever pieces of acting. Again in the boudoir scene of the "make up" which shattered the love of Charlie she was very natural. Brilliant throughout against terrible odds, she smoothed, them all away, novel resigning a point. It will be some time before her "Lady Frederick" is forgotten in Bombay. Mr. Charles Vane attained much perfection of art and style in his clever impersonation of Paradine Foulder. His indifference, composure and witty dialogue were pieces of convincing acting which bordered almost on reality. Miss Lucy Beaumont was very good as Lady Mereston while Mr. Douglas Vigors only requires a bigger part to make him a favourite amongst Bombay players. The simple blind love of Charlie was admirably portrayed by Mr. McLeod. The characters suited the company to a nicety, which with really good acting and clever dialogues, combined with excellent stage management, made the performance successful.

To night Barrie's famous "Little Minister" will be staged, and should draw a record house in this Colony of Scots.

FEVER IN BOMBAY.

Report of the Special Committee.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by Government in 1906 to enquire into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of malarial and other fevers in Bombay City:

To—The Secretary to Government, General Department. The Committee appointed by Government Resolution of 23rd March 1906 have the honour to submit the following report of their enquiries into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of Malaria and other fevers in Bombay. They propose to deal with the subject under the following sections:—

I. The scope of the enquiry.

II. The chief diseases which, in the opinion of witnesses examined by the Committee, have given rise to the increased unhealthiness of Bombay.

III. An attempt to weigh the evidence supporting the contentions of the witnesses examined by the Committee.

IV. The alleged causes of the increased unhealthiness of the City.

V. Some measures which have been taken, or are being taken, by the Corporation, Improvement Trust and other bodies to improve the conditions which are the alleged causes of the unhealthy state of the City.

VI. Measures for the improvement of the health of the City which, in the opinion of the Committee, require to be carried out immediately.

I.—THE SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

From the outset the Committee found considerable difficulty in defining the scope of the enquiry which Government intended them to undertake.

An examination of the figures submitted with the Government Resolution shows clearly that there has been a decided decrease of late years in the number of deaths from fever, not only in the City as a whole, but in every ward and among every race inhabiting the City; and this in spite of the fact that within recent years the population of the City has enormously increased. If these figures can be relied on, it is manifest that there is less cause for complaint under this head now than formerly.

It is generally held, however, that these statistics are inaccurate, and the Committee were led to understand that complaints regarding the increased prevalence of fevers had notoriously increased of late years.

To investigate the cause of these complaints, the Committee sought information from the Municipal Commissioner, who kindly furnished them with a number of reports.

The Committee also published a notice in the daily press inviting the medical practitioners of the City to favour them with their experience, as regards the prevalence of Malaria and other fevers in the districts where they practised.

Residents, other than medical men, were also invited to assist the Committee by submitting similar reports.

Letters were addressed to prominent residents in various parts of the City, where fevers were alleged to be prevalent, asking them to furnish the Committee with their experience regarding the existence of malaria and other fevers in their households.

Similar letters were addressed to Superintendents and Managers of the Health Camps at Chowpatti, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Dadar and Matunga.

Statistics regarding admissions to hospital for malaria and other fevers were collected from the various medical institutions in the City.

A number of medical gentlemen were invited to give evidence before the Committee and to answer a number of questions relative to the subject which were submitted to them.

Lastly, two specially selected officers were engaged for some weeks to report on certain matters under the guidance of the Committee. Both officers had been for long employed by the Municipality and were very familiar with the condition of the City. One officer reported in detail on the condition of the City, past and present, as far as the examination of the vital statistic and a medical sanitary inspection of the districts throw any light on the subject. The other officer reported on the condition of the City from a Sanitary Engineer's point of view.

The large mass of evidence collected in this way has been carefully examined by the Committee, and they propose now to summarise the evidence placed before them.

THE CHIEF DISEASES.

We may premise the consideration of this part of our report by attempting to arrive at some understanding of the expression "Malaria and other fevers." The term "fever" is popularly used in India to denote a condition of ill-being which is known by the modern medical practitioner to be produced in a number of diseases. At one time, however, the term "fever" was held, in India at least, to be practically synonymous with the term "Malaria." But as medical knowledge has year by year progressed, various types of fever have been differentiated, so that now among the more advanced physicians fever is regarded as a symptom of a disease rather than as a disease in itself. It thus comes about that the expression "Malaria and other fevers" has a different significance for different persons, according as each is more or less "au fait" with the recent advances in the scientific study of disease. Unfortunately, however, even those medical men who are more anxious to be accurate in the names they apply to diseases are forced at times, on account of a defective nomenclature for tropical diseases, to erroneously classify, for the purposes of registration, a fever as malarial, which may not in any way be connected with the presence of the malaria parasite in the blood.

Dr. Benson, in her evidence before the Commission, has made some terse remarks on this subject. Referring to the statistics of the Cama Hospital submitted by her, she says: "The numbers of simple continued fevers and of so-called malarial fevers are of no value at all. I do not know what disease is denoted by the term 'simple continued fever' in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians. All cases who come in complaining of fever and are not recognised as phthisis, or one of the definite specific fevers, such as plague, relapsing or small-pox, necessarily fall under one of these heads; and if the type is remittent or intermittent, the nomenclature forces them into malarial fevers, whereas a large number belongs to what Sir Patrick Manson groups as 'Unclassified fevers of the Tropics.' The diagnosis of many cases must be partly guess work. Many cases are admitted with furred tongue and malaise complaining of 'fever,' but the fever at once subsides on admission to Hospital and gives no clue to the type; and still less clue is obtained from the cases who get no rise at all after admission, but go on at once to recovery. All, however, go to swell the number of malarial fevers which probably from a very small minority." With these remarks we may briefly state that various witnesses attributed the unhealthiness of Bombay City to one or all of the following diseases: Malaria, Typhoid fever, Typhoid-like diseases, Tuberculosis, Relapsing fever, Influenza and the Plague.

For the purposes of this report we may class all the above-mentioned diseases under the term "malaria and other fevers."

THE CONTENTIONS OF WITNESSES.

We may pass on now to apprise, under certain heads, the value of the evidence brought forward

by witnesses in support of the view that the City has become increasingly unhealthy of late years.

The evidence adduced by the various witnesses may be classed under one or other of the four following heads:—

(1) Evidence derived from personal experience in medical practice.

(2) Evidence derived from the statistics furnished by the various hospitals and charitable dispensaries in the City.

(3) Evidence derived from the recorded number of deaths under different heads in the City.

(4) Evidence derived from the annual death rates of the City.

(1) The value of the evidence derived from personal experience in medical practice is likely to be small, unless the impressions obtained in the way are supported by figures.

(2) The evidence derived from the statistics of hospitals and dispensaries is open to the criticism that as the popularity of these institutions increases the number of cases of various diseases treated at them increases " pari passu."

Moreover, the evidence obtained from the above two sources would have had a far greater value had the diagnoses made been confirmed by microscopical or bacteriogical examinations. This was rarely the case.

(3) The evidence derived from the recorded number of deaths from different causes in the City is of little value. The cause of death is far from being accurately registered. A comparatively small number of persons are attended during their last illness by qualified medical men so that the cause of death is often ascertained from information furnished by friends and relatives. The registration of the cause of death under these circumstances is very inaccurate. In this connection we may quote from the evidence given by Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the City: "I do not think," he says, "that more than 40 per cent. of the causes of death are accurate, inasmuch as only this proportion of the cases have been seen by qualified medical men before death; the cause of death in the remaining 60 per cent. is based on the evidence of what friends choose to tell us. The number of deaths recorded from fever is not correct."

(4) Lastly we may consider the value of the evidence furnished by the annual death rate as a means whereby to gauge the health of the City. There can be little doubt that the actual number of deaths registered is exact. Dr. Turner in his evidence described the method adopted for registering deaths. In his opinion "the number of deaths is absolutely accurate."

But before calculating death rates, it is necessary to ascertain the population upon which the rates are calculated. The accuracy of the death rate figures will largely depend on the correctness with which the population is estimated.

The difficulties connected with the enumeration of the population of an Eastern City like Bombay are too well known to require repetition here. We need only make mention of the fact that while the population of the City had shown a steady rise at each decennial enumeration up to 1891, the enumeration of 1901 showed a considerable decrease, the figures being 8,21,764 in 1891 and 7,76,006 in 1901. This reduction in the population of the City was generally considered to be due to the fact that the census was taken at a time when plague was prevalent, that is during the period when a large number of the inhabitants had left the City.

In 1906 the Municipal authorities made a new enumeration of the inhabitants of the City, which showed a population of 9,77,822—a very considerably larger figure than that obtained only five years before.

Apart from the effect of plague in driving the inhabitants away from the City at certain times of the year, it is well recognised that during a period of famine very large numbers of persons flock to the City. Indeed, the annual fluctuations in the population of a city like Bombay are so great that the decennial census enumerations of the population gives only a very approximate estimate of the population for each of the years between the census years.

We are, therefore, justified in concluding that while the actual number of deaths recorded in the City may be exact, the annual death rate calculated on the population of the City, as estimated at the decennial census enumerations, can only be approximately, near the truth. Too much stress must not therefore, be placed on slight variations in the death rate of the City.

From what has been said above, it will be readily conceded that the most reliable figures which are at our disposal, wherewith to judge of the health of the City, are the figures representing the annual death rates. These figures, however, must be viewed broadly, because of certain difficulties connected with the estimation of the population of the City each year.

In the accompanying table and chart the annual death rate of Bombay City has been calculated and depicted as a curve. The figures deal with the period 1877 to 1907. A study of these figures shows that from 1877 to 1882 there was a steady and continuous drop in the death rate frm 52 per mille in 1877 to 26·47 in 1882. From 1882 to 1895 the death rate varied between 25·96 in 1886 to 33·25 in 1894. For the ten years, 1886 to 1895, the mean annual death rate was approximately 29.

Suddenly with the advent of plague in the latter part of the year 1896 the death rate rose in that year 40·71, and in the following year 1897 to 58·28. Then followed four years of scarcity and famine. These were years in which severe epidemics of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa and small-pox added to the already high mortality due to the plague. The death rate in 1901 reached the enormous figure of 96·56. The remarks which have been made regarding the effect of famine in increasing the population should here be called to mind—be it remembered that the death rate for these famine years has been calculated on the population recorded in the census year 1891.

The year 1900 marked the turning point in the health of the City for from that year till 1907 the death rate has fallen with slight fluctuations to 39·56 in 1907.

If we compare the mean annual death rate for the ten-year period before the advent of plague in 1896, viz. the period 1886 to 1895, which had a mean annual death rate of approximately 29 with the ten-year period after the advent of the plague 1896 to 1905, which had a mean annual death rate of nearly 65 we observe that the death rate had more than doubled. It should, however, be remembered that within the latter period are embraced four years of scarcity and famine which were attended, as has already been remarked, by an enormous mortality from small-pox, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa. Bearing this in mind and allowing a wide margin on this account, we are struck by the sudden and remarkable increase in the death rate of the City coincidently with the advent of the plague. We are thus forced to the conclusion that the increased unhealthiness of the City must in large part be accounted for by the presence of this disease.

In seeking for confirmatory evidence for this conclusion, we may refer to the recorded deaths from plague and observe that out of 5,17,952 deaths from all causes, during the years 1896 to 1905, no less than 1,41,385 deaths have been recorded as deaths due to the plague. That is to say, that more than three-tenths of the total deaths during this period were attributed to this disease. It is well known, however, to those who have had the opportunity of studying the plague in the City that only a portion of the total deaths actually due to this disease are recorded as plague deaths. Many deaths which are really due to plague are registered under such terms as phthisis, fever, asthma and the like, in order that the friends of the deceased may avoid the inconveniences associated with anti-plague measures. We will not be making an overestimate, we believe, if we state that during the first ten years of plague four-tenths of the total death within the City were due to the plague. Fortunately during the past two years, viz., 1906 and 1907, there has been a marked diminution in the number of deaths from plague and the death rate for these two years shows a steady improvement.

In our opinion the importance and magnitude of this element (the plague) in the unhealthiness of the City places all other diseases in the background and demands even greater attention than has of recent years been given to it.

Our knowledge of plague has recently been enormously developed, so that it may be said that of all diseases the actiology of this one is among the best known. We have a firm foundation of fact on which to erect our scheme for the prevention of the disease, and we may be the more hopeful of success, because in the past this disease has been banished from European cities.

THE INCREASED UNHEALTHINESS OF THE CITY.

We may pass on now to consider the various causes which have been alleged to bring about the unhealthy state of the City. These causes may be considered under the following heads:—

(1) Defects in the water-supply.

(2) Defects in the disposal of sewage and refuse of the City.

(3) Defects in the distribution of the population over the City area, caused by the irregular disposition of the houses.

A large amount of evidence has been brought before the Committee under these several heads. It will suffice for our present purpose if we deal only with the more important defects, briefly detailing these under the heads noted above.

DEFECTS IN THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The great defect in the water-supply of the City is that it is intermittent. The water is thus exposed to the risk of pollution through leaks in the distributing mains and service pipes, many of which in Bombay are laid in ground polluted with sewage. In the absence of a constant water-supply the people frequently resort to the use of well water, and much waste occurs owing to taps being left open when the water is off in the hope of obtaining some when it comes on again. Further drawbacks arise from the danger of bursts on the mains, owing to the constant manipulation of sluices and valves and on account of the difficulty of maintaining at all times a sufficient pressure for fire extinguishing purposes. The causes of the intermittent supply are not far to seek. Although the three great lakes—Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi, which are the source from which the Bombay water-supply is derived—are large enough to meet all the demands of the City, the delivery of water from these lakes is deficient for want of a proper system of distribution.

Over eight million gallons of water are lost during twenty-four hours from leaks in the service reservoirs and distributing mains. These leaks, particularly those from the service reservoirs on Malabar and Bhandarwada Hills, not only represent a great pecuniary loss but afford, in the small streamlets and pools which are thus formed, suitable breeding places for malaria carrying mosquitoes.

Defect disposal of sewage.—The defects under this head may be enumerated as follows:—

(a) The method of disposing of the night soil on the privy and halalkhore system is defective, disgusting and dangerous.

(b) Surcharging of the sewers occurs at certain points and at certain times of the day, on account of the existence of night soil depots which form a part of the system referred to above. Large quantities of sewage are discharged at these depots at short intervals into the sewers. In the water carriage system the surcharging of the sewers from time to time would be avoided; though the same quantity of sewage would pass into the sewers, the quantity would be spread over a wider area and would flow into the sewers almost continuously during a longer interval of time.

(c) One of the greatest defects in the sewage system of Bombay is the objectionable position of the sewage outfall. Moreover, the sewage is discharged into the sea untreated, so that the whole western foreshore of the island is defiled by the sewage which is deposited on it.

(d) The method at present in use for the disposal of refuse and garbage is inadequate and inefficient.

3. Defects in the distribution of the population over the City area caused by the irregular disposition of houses.—These defects have largely arisen from the absence of any definite scheme of development for a rapidly increasing city. Certain areas of the City are densely crowded with houses and people, while other areas often equally accessible are sparsely populated. In this respect the districts known as Kumbharwada, 2nd Nagpada and Khara talao with a density of population of 711,647 and 646 per acre respectively may be contrasted with the comparatively adjacent areas of Tardeo, Mahalukshimi and Worli, with densities of 123, 38 and 38 persons per acre respectively.

V.—Measures which have been taken or are being taken by the Corporation, Improvement Trust and other bodies to improve the conditions which are the alleged causes of the unhealthy state of the City.

We are aware that the majority of the defects enumerated in the previous section of our report are well known to the Government, the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust and that these bodies are endeavouring to cope with them as far as time and funds permit.

The Corporation, for example, are considering in Committee the advisability of duplicating the Tansa Water main. They are gradually removing the old distributing mains and replacing them by new mains of larger calibre. They have recently organised and at present employ a special water waste preventing establishment, which has done good work. The leakages from Bhandarwada reservoir have been almost stopped and as a consequence during the last year malarial fever has greatly decreased in the neighbourhood of that hill. We learn that proposals are about to be submitted to the Corporation for stopping the leakage from the reservoir at Malabar Hill.

Attention has been frequently drawn to the various defects mentioned in connection with the disposals of sewage and refuse. Powers have been acquired in the new Municipal Act for the compulsory replacement of privies by closets on the water carriage system as far as possible. But the problem presents various difficulties, owing to the ways and habits of the people and the insufficiency of water distribution.

The Corporation have sanctioned proposals for increasing the pumping plant at the Love Grove Sewage outfall.

We believe that proposals are about to be placed before the Corporation for the erection of one refuse destructor at Colaba.

A Committee of the Corporation have now under their consideration the question of devising a more efficient and expeditious method for the removal and disposal of the refuse of the City.

The Improvement Trust have also done a very large amount of good work. They have demolished the buildings in certain insanitary areas and have converted these areas into healthy ones by the erection of well designed buildings. The great change which has been effected in the district known as First Nagpada bears the best testimony to the good work which has been accomplished.

Government have now called upon various public bodies to suggest a scheme for the development of the City, a scheme which up to the present has been wanting.

IMMEDIATE REFORMS.

VI.—Measures for the improvement of the health of the City which in the opinion of the Committee require to be carried out immediately.

The Committee feel sure that Government will not think it beyond the scope of their enquiry if they point to certain matters which require immediate attention.

First among these matters they would place the conversion of the present intermittent water supply into a constant one. They hope that whenever suitable conditions can be assured every effort will be made to enforce the provisions of the new Act for the introduction of water closets, so that the halalkhore system with its night soil depots may be speedily abolished.

The next most important defect which calls for immediate action is the position of the present sewage outfall at Love Grove. At the spot, as we have already pointed out, almost all the sewage of Bombay City is passed untreated into the sea. From the sea the filth is deposited along a large part of the western foreshore of the island, where it putrifies emitting noisome odours, so that the the portion of the island in the immediate neighbourhood of the outfall is in consequence uninhabitable.

The Committee insist that this state of matters should no longer be tolerated and they urge the removal of the outfall to some spot where the sewage could be treated before being passed into the sea.

The natural expansion of the City is in the direction of Mahalukshimi and Worli. These areas which are so beautifully situated that they receive the full benefit of the sea breezes are at present defiled by the deposition on the foreshore of the untreated sewage of the City. If these defects were remedied, not only would a healthy area be opened up adjacent to the mills for the working classes and accessible to the Fort for business people, but a large portion of the island to the south and west of this polluted spot would be materially benefited. The Committee therefore think that despite the enormous expenditure and engineering difficulties that any scheme of this sort would involve the solution of the vexed question of overcrowding of the City lies in the accomplishment of it.

Coincidently with the removal of the outfall at Love Grove, the Committee would strongly recommend that every effort should be made to adopt a system for dealing with the refuse, which will do away with the retention of the kutchra siding at Mahalukshimi.

The Committee would further recommend the opening out of the large area thus thrown open for development by the construction of a broad road from the area at the junction of Arthur Road, Belasis Road, Falkland Road and Tardeo Road directly out to Worli. In this way ready access could be had to all parts of the City from the new area. Certain low-lying portions of this area would however require to be filled in, but ample material is close at hand in the Cumballa and Worly Hills.

In conclusion we may briefly summarise our suggestions for the improvement of the health of the City by recapitulating the recommendations we have made above. They are:—

(1) The conversion of the intermittent water supply into a constant one.

(2) The abolition of the halalkhore system, for the disposal of night soil, and the adoption of a water carriage system, whenever possible.

(3) The removal of the sewage outfall from Love Grove to a spot where the sewage could be treated before being passed into the sea.

(4) That an endeavour should be made to adopt a system of dealing with the refuse which would do away with the retention of the kutchra siding at Mahalukshimi.

(5) The opening out and development of the districts known as Tardeo, Mahalukshimi and Worli, by encouraging the expansion of the City in this direction, and thus relieving the overcrowding of buildings and people, which at present exists in certain parts of the City.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL-JUTE.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1908.

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under jute in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 80·8 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.]

Acreage.—The Collectors of Dacca and Faridpur have made reductions in their previous estimates of the area cropped with jute this year, while the district officers of Bogra and Sylhet have raised the estimates given in their preliminary forecasts. As these changes almost balance one another there is very little alteration in the total area estimate of the province which now stands at 22,70,500 acres.

Eight district officers have also found it necessary to revise the estimate of area cropped in 1907. The revised total is now taken as 30,11,100 acres, or 59,000 more than was shown in the final forecast of last year.

The estimate of the current year's acreage is consequently 25 per cent. less than that of 1907. Probably this estimate is nearly correct, but I am inclined to think that the actual decrease may have been somewhat greater.

Character of the Season.—The season has been a very late one, as owing to drought sowing was greatly delayed in most districts. Subsequently the growth of the crop was seriously injured in many places owing to heavy rain, while the seedlings were still too tender to withstand water-logging. In other places damage was done by hail. The result was that a large number of fields in which the jute was unpromising were ploughed up and resown with "aus" rice. The monsoon rains began well and greatly improved the prospects of the crop, but the latter part of July and the whole August were distinguished by an abnormal drought and the rivers were also much lower than usual. For want of suitable water for steeping and washing much of the crop has remained uncut till after the time when it would have yielded the best quality of fibre. On the other hand, in some places jute was hurriedly cut before it was ripe in order to make room for transplanted winter rice. Damage by insect-pests has been reported at various times from most districts, and early in June the matter began to look serious; but with the copious rain that soon followed the insects disappeared. On the whole, the season has been and unfavourable one for jute, and either the outturn per acre nor the quality of the fibre are satisfactory. Fortunately, since September began most districts have received a moderately heavy rainfall and the rivers, especially the Ganges, have risen, and there are good prospects of the remainder of the harvest being completed with fair success.

Outturn.—None of the districts where jute is an important crop anticipate a normal outturn per acre. Tippera and Pabna with 90 per cent. and Mymensingh with 85 per cent. of the normal are the highest estimates. The average for the whole province is 77 per cent. This is not at all a pessimistic forecast, and but for the favourable circumstances of the last fortnight would have had but little chance of being realised.

On the basis of this estimate, the probable total crop of the province is calculated at 52,44,900 bales against the revised estimate of 76,78,300 bales in 1907. This falling off of 32 per cent. is likely to be largely concealed in the statistics of trade movements, because at the commencement of the present season a most unusually large proportion of last year's crop still remained in the province.

S. G. HART,
Director of Agriculture, Eastern Bengal & Assam.
Dated Shillong, the 17th September.

P. S.—Including figures for Bengal, the consolidated forecast for the two provinces is a crop of 63,10,800 bales from an area of 28,41,200 acres as compared with 97,36,200 bales from 39,42,200 acres last year. In other words, the area under jute has decreased by 28 per cent., and it is anticipated that the crop will be 35 per cent. less.

THE RASULABAD ACCIDENT.

Chedi Lal's Appeal.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. Daniels, Additional Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, disposed of the appeal of Chedi Lal, Assistant Stationmaster, Rasulabad, East Indian Railway, who was sentenced by the District Magistrate of Fatehpur to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, under Sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Railway Act, the two sentences to run concurrently.

The accident occurred on the 21st June last, on the loop line at Rasulabad, the two trains colliding and causing serious loss of life and property. The immediate cause of the accident was undoubtedly the action of the pointsman, Dwarka, in pulling the points' lever so as to bring the incoming train on to the line on which the down train was already standing; nor was it open to reasonable doubt that he acted contrary to orders in doing so.

The Assistant Stationmaster was charged with having broken the rule of the Railway in parting with the key of the points to the pointsman, before the up train had safely passed the points, and with having given the key of the east points to a less experienced pointsman, and that of the west points to a more experienced jamadar and thereby facilitated the accident.

The learned Sessions Judge found that the charge under Section 304A was very weak, so weak, in fact, that it could not possibly be sustained, as there was only one jamadar and one pointsman available; the jamadar must be sent to one set of points and the pointsman to the other. Both the men had been officially passed as competent, and it was hardly a criminal act to send one man instead of the other, and this act could not be said to have caused the accident, except in a sense so remote that it would not involve a civil and far less a criminal liability.

With regard to the charge under Section 101 of the Railway Act, the accused clearly contravened Rule 71 of the Traffic Working Orders, in giving the key to Dwarka before the up train had passed the points; at the same time his culpability was greatly reduced by the fact that, not only was he following an established practice at the station, but that the Company itself, by the timing which it prescribed, almost forced him to break the rule. He was forced with the alternative in doing as he did, or daily detaining the express train 8 minutes beyond the proper time. The learned Judge thought that accused's responsibility was so small compared to that of the authorities responsible for the timing in force and the omission to provide interlocking points, as at other stations, that without losing sight of the requirements of justice, his sentence should be still further reduced.

The order of the Court was that the sentence under Section 304A should be set aside and that under Section 101 of the Railway Act reduced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, SEPT. 26.—Lieut. Nicholls, 17th Lancers, from England.
Capt. Greatwood, Lincolns Regiment, from England.
Capt. Colville, R. F. A. from England.
Lieut. Dixon, R. H. A. from England.
Lieut. Money, 130th Baluchis, from England.
Capt. Keate, S and T. Corps from England.
Lieut. Huguet 1st. Wilts Regt. from England.
Maj Croker, 2nd Leices Regt. from England.
Lt. Col. McGill, R. A. M. C. from Poona.
Maj. Burton, 94th Infantry, from England.
Lieut. Purdon, R. A. M. S. from Karachi.
Lieut. Rudkins, R. A. M. C., from Karachi.
Lieut. Hunter, R. E. from Karachi.
Lieut. Colloch R. E. from Karachi.
Lieut de Courcy Boys, 1st Lincolns Regt. from Karachi.
Lt. and Qr. Master Clay, E. Surrey from Karachi.
Capt. Marton, 2nd Cheshires, from Karachi.
2nd. Lt. Pring from Karachi.
2nd Lt. Parkins, Northampton Regt. from Karachi,
2nd Lt. Black, Essex Regt. from Dublin.
2nd Lt. Fox. Manch. Regt. from Karachi.
2nd Lt. Ward, Essex Regt. from Dublin.
Lieut. Mortimare R. H. A. from England.
Capt. Robinson, S. and T. C. from England.
Maj. Hawkins, S. and T. C. from England.
Lt. Col. Couper, 9th Gurkhas from England.
Lt.-Col. Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse, from England.
Lieut. Forbes, 57th Rifles, from England.
Capt. Nicholson, S and T. from England.
Lieut-Fuller, The Queen's, from England.
Lieut. Howlett, I. M. S. from England.
Capt. Appleton, 1st. O. D. G. from Egypt.
Lieut. Knollys, 19th Punjabis from England.

DEPARTURES, Sept. 24.—Lieut, Greatwood, Lincolns Regt. to Kamptee.
Lt Dixon R. H. A. Kamptee.
Lieut. Huguet, Wilts Regt. to Jhansi.
Lt.-Col. McGill, R. A. M. C. to Poona.
Lieut. Reidkin, R. A. M. C. to Bangalore.
Lieut. Purdon, R. A. M. C. to Bangalore.
Lieut. de Courcy Boys 1st Lincolns Regt, to Kamptee.
Lieut.-Qr.-Master Clay. E. Surrey, to Mhow.
Capt. Robinson, S. and T. C. to Bareilly,
Lt.Col Couper 9th Gurkhas, to Dehra Dun.
Lt.-Col. Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse, to Umballa.
Capt. Nicholson, S. and T. C. to Meerut.
Lieut. Forbes, 57th Rifles, to Peshawar.
Lieut. Fuller, The Queen's, to Agra.
Capt. Appleton, 1st. D. G's to Egypt.
Lieut. Knolly's 19th Punjabis, to Jullundur.
Lt.-Col. Aldridge, R. A. M. C. to Simla.
Maj. Vincent. 37th Lancers, to Nowshera.
Lieut. Molesworth, R. E. to Dera Ismail Khan.
Lieut. Dodgson, R. H. A. to England.
Maj-Genl. Brundrum, G. O. C. to Bareilly.
Col. Templer. 25th Cavalry to Lahore Cantonment.
Douglas. R. A. to Rawal Pindi.

TRAMWAY REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Tramway Company have recently introduced small boards marked with coloured spots to indicate the routes the cars proceed, which are apparently only intelligible to the conductors and the other staff. Cannot the authorities see to what an inconvenience the public are put by the absence of proper route-boards? I have seen many a person carried away in quite a different direction or made to alight at an inconvenient station, and I have also seen many a conductor and driver being uncivil to people who ask in which direction the cars travel. If it is decided to retain the newly-introduced boards, I think the Company should furnish the public with printed leaflets explaining the meaning of the spots on them.—Yours &c.

J. D. R.

Colaba, 26th September.

Y. M. C. A. BAZAR.

In aid of the Girls Friendly Society, a bazar was held on Saturday last at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse road, Bombay. The Girls Friendly Society was founded in 1875 and has been doing very excellent work, the chief object of the Society being to encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, temperance and thrift. Wherever the G. F. S. Associates and members may be, they are bound together to further one common aim by the ties of mutual help, sympathy, and prayer and it is a matter of special gratification that this Society has always acted up to its Motto "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." It was therefore most appropriate that steps should be taken to help this Society by organising a bazar, the profits of which were intended for the good of the Society. The bazar held on Saturday last was a unique success. The central hall of the Y. M. C. A. was artistically decorated for the purpose; four stalls were nearly arranged in which were stored sundry articles, fancy and embroidered work, linen and silk handkerchiefs and other articles useful and attractive. Mrs. R. A. Willis, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Mead were in charge of the first stall which contained many fancy works; Mrs. Newman Taylor was in charge of the Holy Trinity stall; Mrs MacNee and Mrs Collier were in charge of the Byculla Branch stall; and Mrs. Stanley Reed and Mrs Dean were in charge of the Refreshment stalls. Any one entering these stalls would be struck with the general courtesy and accommodating nature with which the ladies in charge of these stalls perform their duties as saleswomen, and it may be said the rapid sale of the articles was wholly due to their exertions. Every one of them deserve praise for the way in which they have disposed of their goods. Before the stall was declared open 60 girls of the Friendly Society were given refreshments under the supervision of Mrs Stanley Reed.

In requesting Mrs Greenfield to declare the bazar open, Mrs Macleod, Vice-President of the Girls Friendly Society, spoke as follows:—

"It is with feelings of unbounded satisfaction that I take upon myself the pleasant duty of addressing a few words to you, albeit there can be no manner of doubt that they would have been better said by our Venerable Archdeacon whom we had hoped to see with us to-day. Other business, however, prevented this—to our regret! That which is so particularly satisfactery to me and indeed must be so to any sympathiser with the work the G. F. S. tries to do in Bombay as elsewhere, is the fact that, in spite of many vicissitudes we find ourselves progressing. Not by leaps and bounds, perhaps, but in that quiet, almost imperceptible way, which, while attesting to the difficult nature of our labours, yet speaks volumes for the whole-heartedness of the effort in making which our best workers outshine one another, to crown their labours with success. And here I should remind you that it is not only members of the Society to whom our warm thanks are due, but to those kind helpers to whom of late we have been so much indebted. We may truly say that of all the various kinds of help we have asked not once have we asked in vain, our appeals have been met by the most generous response, by gifts in kind, in money, last but surely not least by expenditure of valuable time and energy, on the part of those to whom we turned for assistance. And truly, I am compelled to admit that however much help we have had given to us—as the struggling branch of a great philantropic Society, somewhat far removed from its parent stem—we needed and need it all! The day when this branch shall bear not only foliage but fruit, in plain English when it shall be self-supporting and make its good influence felt in such wise as to silence opposition and antagonism is, I fear, yet very far off. For the present, amongst the enormous difficulties with which we have to grapple, not the least is a paucity of funds, the cramping and disheartening influence of which can only be understood by those who have had pressure of similar adversities to bear up under. Our sale to-day is one of the ways and means by which we hope to obtain a welcome addition to our exchequer, but it is more than this. May I remind you that to-day is our day of days, inasmuch as on it we gather together as many of our members of all ages and degrees as possible to spend together a few hours happily, free of care, and in that friendly spirit of mutual help and friendliness which is the basis and the very life and spirit of our Society. That we all realise according to our various understandings and temperaments how much we owe to this spirit of mutual help is, I think, very practically demonstrated by our gathering and by all the contributions to the sale we see before us. I may truly say there is hardly a member amongst us, however poor, who has not done something; indeed, who has not done her utmost best in helping one way or another. I cannot take upon myself to thank them for this. Their reward is surely in their own hearts. But I do both in their names and in my own, thank those who are not members of the G. F. S., who have helped generously, even lavishly, to make a successful and a happy day for us. It only remains now for me to ask you Mrs. Greenfield to honor us by declaring our sale open, and if you will favour us with a word or two in encouragement of our endeavours, you will add much to the pleasure we have in having your patronage and presence."

Mrs. Greenfield, who was received with acclamation, then made a graceful speech in which she declared the bazar open wishing it every success and prosperity.

The musical programme was arranged by Mrs. D. E. Binning and that was a complete success. On the whole the bazar was a success, for which great credit is due to Mrs. Macleod and Mrs. Stanley Reed for the excellent arrangements which they have adopted to help a most deserving institution.

HONOUR TO A CHIEF.

Slaughter of Cattle on Holidays.

A meeting of Hindus representing various sects of the community was held in the Madhav Bagh on Saturday, for voting an address of congratulation to His Highness Shri Dolat Singhji, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, on his having issued in his domain an edict prohibiting slaughter of cattle during the month of Shrooan and on other Hindu holidays. Sir Harkisondas Nurrotumdas presided. Speeches were made in praise of the Thakore Saheb's action in issuing the edict, and of other administrative reforms introduced, and of his maintaining many old and good principles which were introduced by His Highness' father the late Thakore Saheb.

An address appreciating and applauding all these good deeds of the Chief was read and being placed in a silver casket was presented to his Highness, who made a suitable reply.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will leave for Chor on the 6th October and will return to Simla on the 15th idem. Her Excellency the Countess Minto with Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary, and Captain Gibbs, A.-D.-C., will accompany him.

BABOO REDIVIVUS!

English as she is wrote: A Tiger Story.

COPY of a Report, dated 2nd July, 1908, from Esmbally Jaffer Khan, Sub-Inspector of Excise, Mundiva Range, in the 24-Pargannahs.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM TIGER.

It is only when I have experienced it would not be safe to go in search of cases during night or even day-time by irregular ways in the Jungly tracts without a firearm. I request you to kindly permit me to carry one if we are not exempted from Arms Act.

I wish to carry a "Snider" not only available free of charge being my own property made over to an exempted party for safe custody after the death of my father but is sure to take a fatal wound in the erent of danger. As for other-make to be purchased anew, I am unable to cope with in the present income.

The following insident that has recently occurred will give you a fair idea to judge as to what stage the necessity of firearm stands.

On the 18th instant at Chipoon as it struck to me at about 4 p. m. that smuggling of liquor will take place into our district under the "Distillery System" towards Katrij in my Range from the adjoining outstill area of Poona Havelli, day after to-morrow it being the market day, as breached by one of my informers sometime back, it became incumbent on me to leave for Katrij the very time to gather some more information enabling the attempt not to meet with failure. At about 5 p. m. we reached Pasani ghat, but I, without waiting the return of my peon Sitaram, who had gone to obey the call of nature, decided to cover as much distance as possible as thick clouds were sailing in the horizon, but but without previous knowledge of the Singhur Jungle being the most tremendous in the district.

I had not gone a mile and a half distant from Fife Lake that I was led to a great excitement on the sudden glance of a tiger keeping close behind a bush at a distance of about 12 yards with his body well flattened to the ground and balanced and waving its tail either sides, say, quite ready to make a jump over me as I reach the point of its aim. There was nothing left to my falling a prey to it that I caught sight of it just at 11 o'clock and venturing to my luck instantly alighted from my horse and stood in front of it with my eyes fixed at. At this sudden spectacle my blood had no doubt run cold first and I also found my strength gone to some extent, but it being not my first time to face a tiger but not really at such close a circuit and travel through such Jungle, I restored it with much courage and commenced thinking over a plan to get rid of the difficulty but the brain had become too dull to work that time.

The animal then finding me so attentive as to ward off its attempt, if any, changed the firm gaze into winking yet hanged down its neck but was not inattentive at all.

My horse was innocent of the occurrence for about one minute but no sooner it saw the tiger it ran to the other side of the road with great excitement but its bridle was soon entangled by a branch of a tree, standing about 20 yards from me just enabled its escape impossible.

At this the animal changed its position buried under some hesitation, I think, as it was sometimes looking towards me and sometimes towards the horse; and I was not also lazy to beat a slow last steady retreat with my eyes towards it, that in the meantime I agreed to a childish game with sense that ultimately proved a cause of relief. It was nothing but an unexpected letter from the District Sub-Inspector of Excise for which I must not fail to thank him as well received about half an hour before my departure from Singhur, prohibiting me from waiting his coming to Katrix to solve a question of border, that I blew the cover to its utmost capacity holding in one hand and struck it against the palm of other followed with shouts. This made a satisfactory loud report at which the animal was so panic-stricken as if it was shot at, and thus giving away its death-blow attempt cleared off with thunder-like roar. It was a chance that I was to be saved by the said process which I must not elate.

As the animal got out of my sight I mounted my horse with much coaxing and galloped away onwards but with re-doubled par (merely for want of firearm) expecting the re-appearance of the animal every moment as it often happens.

This did not however end the grief but on the contrary struck a deeper root. After a few miles drive I reached to such a point which I desire to call puzzling where six roads had met and I having no time to decide as to which should be taken as a leading one being also new to that place went on covering hastily one after another to some distance from so-called a point to get rid of Jungle even after the sunset so far as the darkness of the night could permit but all my contrivances doomed with failure.

By the time I was engaged in making the puzzle easy my peon etc., passed away from the point and I was again left alone in the Jungle to be the guest of Jungly beasts. I had then no alternative but to tie my horse to a tree and pass the whole night on its top without food, water and a wink of sleep.

The silvan beauties that were pleasant to the eyes during the day-time became more and more dangerous as the night fell dark and lengthened their clutches over me with repeated showers of rains, assorted hideous noise of animals in the visinity etc. etc. as their partners that occupied my mind the whole night and proved a cause of great uneasiness. A single hora of the night-story is in brief. There were some more attempts during the night but I do not purposely trace them as their rehearsal will occupy at least three sheets more and a lot of your valuable time will be sacrificed in going through.

At next dawn some people who had gone to hunt a hedge-hog by the help of dogs happened to that way with a killed animal and I took one of them as a guide to Singhur and thence I reached Katrij. At Pasani Ghaut I heard that it was the very jungle where a tiger was infesting for some days.

In conclusion I may add that after a hard and weary course I was as regular to my work as before yet succeeded in my attempt in detecting four smuggling cases, being the roots of this danger, by your acceptance the following day after a long walk of 22 miles which deserves nothing but a permission to carry a firearm for self-defence.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has sanctioned, in general terms, the recommendations made by the Government of India for improving the pay of the Signalling staff of the Indian Telegraph Department.

"THE Cultivation of Ground-Nuts" by Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, and "Notes on Fig Cultivation and Pecularities in Viticulture in Penukonda" by the late Rao Bahadur C. K. Subba Rao, Acting Government Botanist, are two Bulletins (Nos. 57 and 58, Vol. III.) of the Department of Agriculture which have just been issued.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the University Senate on Wednesday as recommended by the Syndicate—

"That the University tenders its thanks to Sir Cowasji Jehanghier for his generous gift of Rs. 3,00,000 for the erection of Examination Halls, approves of the erection of the buildings in the University Gardens, accepts the conditions on which Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's offer is made, approves the plan with a few reservations as to details to be settled in consultation between the Syndicate and the Chancellor, and will contribute up to one lakh including the unexpended balance of the grant made by the Government of India to the University." Amendments to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan's motion.

(i) The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

That all words after the words 'University Gardens' be "omitted" and the following be "substituted" in their place, viz: "but requests the Chancellor to represent to the generous donor that in view of the permanent character of the Halls, it is essential that the accommodation to by provided should be not only with regard to the immediate requirements of the day but should be adequate for the growing needs of the future, at least to some extent, that that object could be easily attained by sacrificing in some measure the large Hall shown in the plans, the purpose whereof could still be served by utilising one or both of the old Halls for the objects mentioned in clause 5 of the conditions, and that the design should be altered accordingly; that the University will feel justified in contributing a lakh of Rupees only in the event of such a modification of the design."

(ii) Mr. D. G. Padhye, M. A., has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendments:—

(a) "Delete" all the words from "accepts the conditions" to "and the Chancellor" and substitute for them the following words: "requests him to please consent to so far modify the conditions as to enable an alteration of the plan with a view to accomodate 500 more students, without much increase in the estimated costs, even though the buildings in general including "the large Hall" may have for the purpose to be made simpler architecturally less imposing."

(b) Insert after the words "offer is made" the following words: "except that it requests him to please consent to have added the words 'and social gatherings of present and past College students' to 5 (c) and the words 'for charitable purposes' to 5 (d)."

The conditions on which the offer has been made are as follows:—

1. That the Government and the University, either or both, furnish the balance necessary to complete the Halls.

2. The Halls to be called "The Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Halls" so that both the old and the new building may bear the same name.

3. The new Halls to be erected in the University Gardens, and in order that the building may not be useless except during the examination period, one of them should be large enough to be applicable to the purposes hereinafter stated.

4. The Halls to be designed as stated in (3) and to be equipped with electric lights and fans and provided with chairs and other necessary furniture required for all examination purposes. The design to be approved by the Governor.

5. When not actually required for examination purposes, the large Hall referred to in (3) to be available with the permission of the Syndicate for public purposes connected with the education of the people, such as—

(a) Lectures of an educative character.
(b) Prize giving of Colleges and Schools.
(c) Dramatic representations by Colleges and Schools.
(d) Concerts of a high class.
(e) Fine Art Exhibitions and others of a similar nature for the promotion of education.

6. A marble bust of the late Sir Cowasji Jehanghier with a tablet to be fixed on a part of the frontage together with another tablet in the interior recording the whole cost of the building including Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's contribution.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the abovenamed Hospital:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously announced... ...14,90,799	10	5	
From the Executors of the late Mr. Kaikhusru Dossabhoy Framji Karaka who died in England, as directed by him in his last will	5,000	0	0
From Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir being a portion of the nett proceeds of his book entitled "Called Back" (1st Instalment)	3,000	0	0
Bai Rattanbai Vicaji D B Taraporewala	500	0	0
From the coll

BY THE WAY.

OMNIBUSES AND THE PUBLIC.

The amalgamation of the bus companies which he chairmen look to mend their fortunes will ncidentally benefit the public. Under the old system drivers "drove their motors for all they were worth," raced each other, ran over unoffending pedestrians, and generally made an unnecessary hurly-burly which called [redacted] complaints. Yet the evil was difficult to [redacted] driver was "hauled over the co[redacted]isdeeds he promptly went and offered [redacted] rival company, who were too glad to get an experienced driver to inquire closely into his antecedants. With the amalgamation this will cease. The reckless driver will have no city of refuge and will be compelled to mend his ways, and the motor-bus will enjoy more popular sympathy than it has heretofore, a sympathy that may increase the number of passengers carried and make up for the twelve millions decrease. Twelve millions! and where do they all go to? Not altogether or in great measure to the tubes, apparently. Have the admonitions of Weston taken effect, and are we becoming a race of walkers? This is one of those mysteries that the chairmen of bus companies desire to look into, and even they are baffled.

THE PINCUSHION.

It is becoming abundantly clear that France has made a hopeless mess of things in Morocco. She has indulged in those fatal half-measures, that half-hearted sea saw, which have only had one result since the world began. When the German Emperor visited Tangier and made it clear that France could not expect to have it all her own way in "the great Empire of the Setting Sun," two courses were open to our neighbours—either to secure the kingdom by fighting for it or to win it by kindness. They did neither. They wisely declined to fight, but, animated no doubt by a sincere faith in the necessity of maintaining their prestige, they indulged in thrusting a series of pins into Morocco till the tribes became thoroughly irritated and grew to hate the name of France. In revenge for the murder of a doctor at Marrakesh, Ujda was occupied on the Algerian frontier. In revenge for the murder of workmen at Casa Blanca a compaign was prosecuted in the hinterland. Worst-pin-prick of all, French arms were used to support a hopelessly unpopular Sultan. When it was too late, and the Moors were thoroughly roused, the weathercock veered round, and M. Regnault and General Lyautey tried to enter into "confidential relations" with the tribes after the manner of the Indian Government's relations with the Afridis. Now the weathercock has swung round again, and war is being waged on the Berbers in the South of Morocco.

ONE SUIT-CASE!

Mrs. McAllister, of Miami, Florida, wanted to see Europe without being compelled to spend hours in changing dresses and arguing with inquisitive Customs officers. Many women in many parts of the world are anxious to do the same. Mrs. McAllister has shown the way. She has just returned to America with one small suit-case, having had a "perfectly lovely time." Since Hannibal crossed the Alps there has been no incident in European travel comparable to this. We can scarcely believe it. We feel sure scores of women, hearing of the feat, will laugh laughs of mingled scorn and scepticism and declare that such an undertaking is impossible. But Mrs. McAllister has performed the impossible No Customs officer has been able to detain her—for long. She has thoroughly enjoyed herself a perfectly lovely time and has escaped from all those embarrassments with which so many of her sisters, wilfully impede their progress and dull the edge of their delight. Her example must be commended to the whole feminine kind. Theoretically commended. Nobody can dream that it will be followed. "One suit-case, and all these dresses! Absurd!" We hear the indignant remark with the ear of our imagination.

A STRONG AMERICAN.

Into the great war of words and deluge of arguments with which Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan and their friends are opening the campaign which will end in one or the other of them entering White House Englishmen have no desire to enter. Their interest is cooler even than it usually is at such times, as that political barometer, the Vermont State elections has confirmed the universal belief in the success of Mr. Taft at the November polls. There are one or two things, however in the opening exchange of shots that merit attention. One is the unselfish way in which Mr. Hughes, though a competitor a few weeks ago for the post of official candidate of the Republican Party, has thrown himself into the fray on the side of his former rival. So real and genuine has been his sympathy that his cold, unimpassioned style of speech has thawed, and audiences have been gripped by his impassioned oratory. This is an excellent feature of modern political life, but only what might have been expected from the strong and unselfish Governor of New York State, who has habitually subordinated his own ease and comfort to what he considers his duty. The New York Legislature might rise and hoot his name at the end of the session. He cared not, and forced it to adopt his anti-betting law. A pariah in the eyes of the party machine, he goes on his way, but there are signs that the country, which loves a strong man, will in this case put a spoke in the wheels of the machine, and give him a new lease of official life.

CLOUDCUCKOO EMPIRE.

The long flight of M. Delagrange's aeroplane outside Le Mans and the interest taken in France in this new method of locomotion afford another example of the peculiar genius of the French nation in devising substitutes for pedestrianism. While all the world was in the profound sleep of contentment there dawned upon the world in the year of Waterloo that great invention pregnant with possibilities, the boneshaker. To whom did our forefathers owe this glorious triumph of human intellect? To a Frenchman. Fifty years later MM. Michaux and Magee elaborated the high bicycle which enabled our fathers to break their noses and their legs. Not content with these services to mankind, France once more came to the fore as the inventor of the motor-car which scatters blessings in its wake o'er a smiling and smelling land. Then came the tribe of airships, of which the Patrie was the first and the most unfortunate. And now France has thrown itself into the pursuit of aviation. Farman and Delagrange astonish the world with their performances, and the Wright brothers have yet to show their superiority. An aviation league is started and taken up rapturously. Workmen on their way home drop their five francs subscription into its till, and even the schoolboy forwears bulls-eyes in order that he may contribute his mite to the funds. France in determined to have the empire of the air, the capital of which, of course, will be the cloudcuckoo town foreshadowed by Aristophanes.

A CROMWELL STATUE.

The 250th anniversary of the death of Cromwell was celebrated in Manchester by the placing of memorial wreaths on the monument opposite Exchange Station. Until a very short time ago, the "Manchester Guardian" points out, this was the only important statue of Cromwell in the country. It was given to the city in 1878 be Mrs. Haywood, the wife of Alderman Heywood. There is a story to the effect that Queen Victoria, on her visit to Manchester refused to pass by the statue of the mighty conqueror of kings, and the route was altered; but is there any authority for it?

THE LADIES' CORNER

LAMPS AND THEIR CARE.

Country customs are always a little trying when away from home, the loss of the small conveniences of town life weighing somewhat heavily on the housekeeper who is accustomed to a London menage. To be obliged to learn the geography of a room in a painful manner when hunting for strayed boxes of matches is, on reflection, a poor substitute for the comfort of turning on a flood of electric light by pressing a button and indulging in a refreshing draught on the hottest days without incurring the danger of cracking lamp glasses. While country servants usually understand the mysteries of lamp-cleaning so that strong odours do not fill the house at lighting-up time, town importations, on being introduced to the primitive arrangements of a country cottage, seldom succeed in grasping the science of keeping lamps in good condition, and the short life of chimneys and globes makes experience a costly matter.

TOUGHENING GLASS.

There are, however, methods by which glasses can be toughened so that they will survive the sudden gust of wind, the mistake of raising the wick too rapidly, or the rapid change of temperature which is usually fatal to brittle chimneys. One of the simplest means of hardening them is to make a deep scratch on the surface with a diamond. The convex side should be chosen, the incision affording room for the expansion caused by heating the glass, while the mark need not be so distinctly made as to be visible except on close examination. The boiling cure for brittle glass, is also useful. Each chimney when new should be encased in a straw bottle protector and completly immersed in a fish-kettle full of water. This should be brought to the boil and boiled for five minutes, after which the kettle should be drawn to the side and the chimneys allowed to cool before removing and drying them.

ON KEEPING LAMPS CLEAR.

To keep glass globes and chimneys brightly polished, nothing is better for the purpose than Fuller's earth, which should be used in as finely powdered condition as possible and rubbed over the surface with a piece of coarse flannel. Smoking wicks can easily be prevented by soaking them before they are used in dilute muriatic acid, and then, after rinsing them well in water or vinegar, drying them by hanging them in the open air. An old-fashioned economy, which used to be practised frequently in the days when servants avoided increasing the house bills by careless extravagances, was that of soaking the wick in salted water when new. As much salt was placed in half a teacupful of water as it would absorb and the wick, after being steeped in it, was then dried. The cup of salted water, after having been filled up to the top with linseed oil, was then used again in which to steep the wick, which, after having been squeezed and dried in the open air, was ready for use.

FIFTY YEARS AT GUILDHALL.

Well-known City Official Retires.

After half a century's work in the service of the City Corporation, Mr. James Garron, the Keeper of the Guildhall, is about to retire on a pension.

His loss will be keenly felt, for Mr. Garron's duties were so varied and numerous as to bring him into personal contact with practically every member and official of the Corporation. They included the management of the accounts of every one of the Corporation's many committees, the checking of members' attendances at meetings, and a vast amount of superintending work in connection with the City's entertainment of notabilities.

"But it would take too long to tell you of all I have had to do," said Mr. Garron to a "Daily Mail" representative to-day. "A vast amount of business has passed through my hands which it would be impossible to describe in detail. All my life I have been in the same department here—practically in the same room. I entered as an assistant clerk in 1858, and have risen through every grade to my present position. My work has been exceedingly hard, and I shall enjoy having the complete rest I am hoping for. On the eve of important receptions at the Guildhall I have sometimes toiled all day and night, and frequently the first light of dawn has found me still at work.

"I have attended every civic entertainment that has been given to all the famous men here, but none has left so lusting an impression on my mind as did General Garibaldi. He was the finest specimen o manhood it was ever my lot to meet, and his commanding presence far outshone that of any other of the world's rulers who have been entertained here."

Mr. Garron is one of the oldest servants of the Corporation. His salary when he first entered on his duties was a guinea a week, and he has risen by stages to his present emoluments of £650 a year with residence at the Guildall.

LABOUR UNREST.

Cotton Trade Crisis.

UNEMPLOYED DISTRESS.

London, September 12.

THE approach of winter and the multiplying evidences of diminishing trade have revived the fear that the local authorities will presently be called upon to cope with almost unprecedented distress among the labouring classes. These fears are to some extent discounted by the strong hope that prevails in official quarters that an immediate settlement will be arrived at in the engineering and cotton trade disputes.

An official Relief of Distress Committee, which acted last winter, has been revived and has called a public meeting for Tuesday. The Lord Provost has not yet issued an appeal for aid, but already money is pouring in. Visitors will go from house to house in all the likely parts and make inquiries to ferret out those cases—and they are most deserving—where people are starving rather than ask for aid.

The Unemployed Act Committee has a large farm of nearly six hundred acres, where a limited number of men are employed.

The council to-day decided to purchase an estate of one hundred and seventy acres and lay it out for building. Fields in one of the parks are being leased to the unemployed for market gardening. A new small-pox hospital will probably be put in hand immediately, and other schemes are maturing. But it is inevitable that a large amount of relief in kind must be distributed through committees.

Thomas Kerr, the hope of out-of-works, has for some time been an active speaker in the Socialist cause. He says he and his colleagues do not want chairity, but work.

Although the assurance was felt in official quarters in London last night that the cotton trade dispute would be settled, the prospect of a lock-out to-day week of 200,000 cotton operatives in consequence of the failure of masters aad men to agree on the 5 per cent. wages reduction was viewed with alarm in Manchester yesterday.

Such is the condition of the labour market in London that over 2,000 men applied in person yesterday for one post, that of hall porter at the Eye Hospital, City-road.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EVOLUTION BY MEMORY.

The interesting and suggestive address delivered by Dr. Francis Darwin, as president of the British Association, was devoted to an exposition of the mnemic hypothesis of evolution. According to this view, "The rhythm of ontogeny is actually and literally a habit." In other words, the series of changes which constitute the development of the individual are but the repetition of habits acquired by a long line of ancestors. The individual again acquires new habits by its reactions to external stimulus, and transmits these to new generations. So the process of development goes on. Is is a theory of evolution by memory.

NATURAL SELECTION A TRAINER.

The theory to which Dr. Francis Darwin thus gives the sanction of his name is substantially that of Hearing, Semon, and Riguano, as he himself points out. According to the first mentioned the abyss between two generations is bridged by the unconscious memory that resides in the germ cells. And Semon uses the expression, "Ontogeny is a mnemic phenomenon." It is a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, the Darwinian theory of natural selection. The new view makes the positive value of natural selection more obvious. According to the figure employed by Darwin, Natural Selection was the breeder, selecting and perfecting the various species. The new view gives it also the office of trainer, continually drilling its organisms into new habits, and eliminating those that cannot learn.

THE MEMORY OF A PLANT,

But in writing of the memory of a plant or germ-cell we must carefully keep in mind what is really to be understood by the term. Dr. Darwin seems to have been led to the adoption of the mnemic hypothesis by his study of movements in plants. When, for example, a plant whose leaves droop in the dark and raise themselves again in the light is kept in a darkened room the elevation still takes place after the usual interval. In explanation of this it is said that the plant, having raised its leaves many times under the stimulation of light has acquired a habit of doing so. Its protoplasm has become altered in such away that it reacts without the stimulus. This alteration is called memory, and is assumed to be of a similar nature to what is known by the same name among the higher animals. Dr. Darwin is further disposed to grant to plants a sort of dim consciousness.

WHAT ARE ENGRAMS?

To denote these changes produced in the cells by external agencies, and indelibly retained there, Semon has used the word "engram." The word implies that the experiences of the individual are deeply engraven on its substance. And to complete the mnemic theory it must be supposed that these records are transmitted from generation to generation. Thus the development of one of the higher animals is conditioned by the experiences of its remote unicellular ancestors. And as the development of the individual is changed by the addition of new characters and habits in response to varying external conditions new engrams are added to the germ cells. Thus new varieties are produced from which new species may be evolved by natural selection. The production of a new species is compared to a new trick learned by a dog.

DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO WEISMANN.

It follows directly that according to the mnemic hypothesis the development of every organism depends on somatic inheritance, or, in other words, on the inheritance of acquired characters. It thus comes into direct conflict with the sweeping and rigid generalisations of Weismann. The uncompromising antagonism of the latter's theory of heredity to any such transmission, and his clear demonstration that no single case had ever been proved, brought conviction to many. But it rendered the conception of evolution by natural selection on Darwinian lines infinitely more difficult. The mnemic hypothesis is a natural reaction and protest against the extreme severity of Weismannism. Dr. Darwin rejects Weismann's theory of heredity, but seems to admit that we have absolutely no proof of a single case of acquired characters being transmitted. The difficulties in the way of the theory are "of a terrifying magnitude."

A MONUMENTAL SCIENTIFIC WORK.

If the work projected by a number of French savants is adequately carried out it will, indeed, be a monumental achievement. It should also supply a long felt want among scientific men in general, and more especially those engaged in original research. The ambitious proposal is to issue 1,000 volumes dealing with every branch of science. One of the greatest difficulties of the original investigator is to know where to begin, which involves the necessity of knowing all that has been already done by others on the subject. At present this would involve the wading through countless papers written in half-a dozen languages. In many cases the investigator omits the preliminary ordeal, and afterwards finds that his "original" work has been anticipated. Such a work as the above, if authoritative and up-to date, would largely obviate the difficulty. The carrying out of the work, however, should be an international affair.

BIG GAME AND THE TSETSE FLY.

Few naturalists will probably agree with Dr. Koch that hygienic reasons call for the extermination of the big game in Africa. The German servant contends that the tsetse depends for its existence chiefly on that of the larger mammalian fauna, and that if these were destroyed it would disappear. To lose these noble animals would be a calamity from a natural history point of view, and would take away much of the charm from the country. And some will doubtless suggest that if the big game were exterminated the tsetse fly would make shift to put up with domestic animals.

WHILE an Assistant of the Burma Rice Trading Co. was shooting at crows from a bedroom window of his bungalow, in the Rangoon Cantonments recently, a bullet struck the well-known racing mare "Levette," entering the left side just over the lungs. The mare won every race she was entered for in Burma in 1906, and last year she won the Civil Service Cup, and was being trained for the same event when the mishap occurred.

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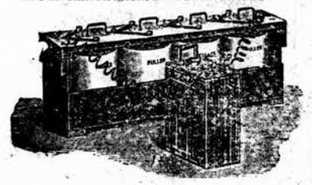

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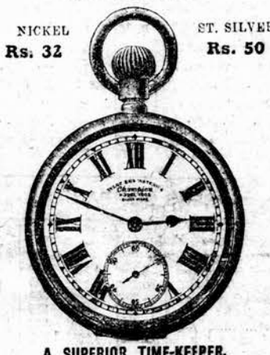

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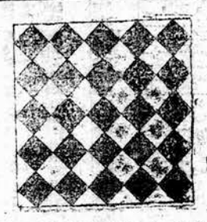

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on green ground, and without which none can possibly put forward. Unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the exact cause of nervous debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 15 Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 15/16	1/4	
do. Rentes ...	96 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/16	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	63 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 13/16		1-8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 13/16		1-8
do. in New York ...	51 5/3		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·39 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 7/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £1,00,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.

Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10½ unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady at the decline.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 440,000
Gold to ,, ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100
Imports	... 3,000
Mid-Americans	5·33—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 13/16 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·81	4·73	4·70	4·69	4·68
—01	—02	—01	unchgd	—01
F.-M	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	May-June.	
4·69	4·70	4·71	4·72	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	45,000
Do. do. last year	39,000
Exports to Great Britain. ...	17,000
Do to Continent	16,000
Spot Cotton—9·40 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·02+04	Advanced on bullish crop reports and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 8·78+05	
New Orleans :—	
Spot Cotton—9 1/16 —unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·76+06	
Do. do. Dec. 8·70+06	
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	11·280 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	283,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	67,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	100,000 ,,
Week's Exports to Japan ...	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	448,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	209,000 ,,

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ... d. 3 3½
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 ½ d. Sellers.
Months—September-October.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— ... d. 3 1/2
Coconadas Ginned—C.I.F.— ... d. 3 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 4/3 3/4 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship—17 3-4—Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchg'd.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£	72
Yellow Metal	d.	6 1/4

Tin plates :—
I. C. Coke 14 x 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Bombay ... ... £ .....

Bar Iron :—
Belgian No. 2 Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 13 9

Arrivals :—
"Persia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	60	Porebandar	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,973		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	105	O Mandvie	
Rupees	1,115		
5 Bundles Sovs...	3,825		
Gold Coins ...	3,090	Koweit	Sundry Importers
Rupees	6,290		

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—
The market opened at the previous day's quotations at T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand 1s. 3 15-16d. and Credits (3 months' sight 1s. 4 3-32d., with no business to record, owing probably to it being mail-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—4 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 4 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper :—
The market opened and closed quiet at 95-9 for both cash and settlement (October), with November settlement at 95-7. No business is reported in either of these items. The Calcutta quotations are ready 95-7 and forward (one month) 95-6.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95-9
1st Settlement		
2 d Settlement	,,	95-7

Bullion :—
London advices record a further decline in Bar Silver of 1-8d., which equalises the price for both Spot and Forward (one month) at 23 13-16. New York has also declined a 1-4 cent to 51 5-8. The local market opened at 60·13 ex duty for October Settlement, and the business that resulted was sufficiently brisk to cause a rise of three-sixteenths to 61, when, owing to the influence of London advices dealers came forward to sell and the rate suddenly declined by three-eighths to 60-10, with a proportionate set back for both ready and next settlement, at which rates business is reported to have been transacted to an appreciable extent. Bar Gold is steady as under.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the American and Liverpool markets being steady, our market is also steady and prices for new crop are Re. 1 higher than yesterday's quotations. The weather up-country is favourable for the growing crop and exporters are waiting for a decline. Mills are constantly picking up nice ready lots at cheap rates. We quote as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235-6	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	229	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	189	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	170	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	.....

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·81	4·73	4·71	4·69
unchanged		+01	unchanged.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·69	4·69	4·70	4·71	4·72
+01	unchanged.			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs.	8	2 6
Apl.-May	Rs.	7	13 0 R.D.

Tone—Quiet but steady with moderate business doing.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs.	8	3 0 B. T.
Yellow Gujerat	,,	9	5 0 ,,
Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	9	1 0 ,,

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	14 0
Apl.-May	,,	9	6 0 R. D.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—
Rs. 30 8 0
Tone—Dull and declining.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 2 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 6 8 0
Tone—Firm. Some business was done.

Wheat :—
White Pessi 85 p c.... Rs. 5 9 0 April-May R. D.
White Delhi, ... ,, 5 4 0 ,, ,,
Tone.—Quiet with declining tendency.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 1,082	bales.
Wheat	... 3,991	cwts.
Linseed	... 910	,,
Rapeseed	... 1,518	,,
Gingellyseed ...	... 305	,,
Poppyseed	... 413	,,
Groundnuts ...	... 260	,,
Castorseed	... 5,482	,,
Rice	... 2,230	,,
Myrabollams ...	... 1,144	,,
Cottonseed... ...	... 1,072	,,
Mowraseed... ...	... 727	,,
Gram	... 893	,,
Joowar	... 603	,,
Maize	... 21	,,

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.] [BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

FINANCIAL

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	98 1-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1-4	3-16	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1-2	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3-4		1-4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3-4		1-4
Do. in New York ...	51 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11 1-2		1-2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·39 1-2		1-4
Do. do. do. New York	4·83 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 7-16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ... £100,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz) 77/10 3/4.

*Closing tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Dull and easier.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	100 ,,
Imports	...
Mid-Americans	5-30—03
Egyptian F. F. F. Brown ...	7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·80	4·72	4·69	4·67	4·67
—01	—01	—01	—02	—01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4·68	4·69	4·70	4·71	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...47,000 bales.
Do. do. last year. ...	...32,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain, ...	... 4,000 ,,
Do. to Continent... ...	...18,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·40 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 8 95—07	Declined owing to unfavourable cable and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. do. Dec. 8·73—05	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 1-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·74—02.
Do. do. Dec. 8·69—02.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet
,, Total *Visible Supply* 1,630,000 Bales.
,, ,, ,, East Indian 155,000 ,,
,, Quantity in Sight ... ... 910,000 ,,

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	45,000 Bales
,, Sold on Speculation	.....
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	41,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	2,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	37,000 ,,
,, Stock	293,000 ,,
Surat's Week's Sales	600 ,,
,, Sold on Speculation	...
,, Sold for Exportation	...
,, Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,700 ,,
,, Actual Exports	300 ,,
,, Week's Imports	2,000 ,,
,, Stock	11,000 ,,
About American	100,000 ,,
,, Indian	4,000 ,,

WHEAT.

White Karachi 40 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—London—Done—Canal.
Tone of Wheat Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 4/3 3-4 Sept.-Oct. Antwerp—Value.—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—3 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 3d.—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,195
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	105
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 c/o Pref. 1st Jan.July *Buyers*	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares ...	150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid) ...	50
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	*Buyers* 50
Burma Investments	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	87s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. ,, ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers* 13s 6d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Seller* 90
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	103
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	...22s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97-8
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	85
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	107
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	20s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 9s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 6s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (10s. 6d. paid) ...	... 2s.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	... 13d.
Hosur Gold Mines (18s. 4d. paid) ...	... 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	... 21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 4½s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1 1-2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...9¾s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)	... 9d.
Nanjunagod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...12s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 20s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 1s. 6d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	*Sellers* Rs. 3-18
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	*Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22cd Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 15th Sept. 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 15. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 22. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,99,47,247	15	1	1,71,71,517	4	8
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,14,63,818	2	0	17,17,91,175	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c....	10,45,858	4	3	3,020,273	13	5
Sundries	12,01,661	2	8	11,83,716	8	0
Rs...	22,99,08,585	8	0	22,94,16,683	7	1
ASSETS.						
Govt. Securities	3,33,41,515	0	0	3,27,42,492	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	38,83,186	0	0	38,59,073	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,15,16,640	5	11	4,21,62,433	1	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,37,42,407	8	2	4,56,42,235	11	9
Bills discounted, &c	2,54,02,344	7	4	2,63,42,339	12	9
Balances with other Banks ...	13,61,241	14	11	13,16,988	15	11
Bullion	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Dead Stock.....	16,65,815	0	5	16,66,495	0	5
Stamps	15,943	12	1	15,366	14	2
Sundries	1,21,392	8	3	85,059	9	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,10,54,539	9	1	15,38,36,537	2	7
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,88,54,045	14	11	7,55,80146	4	6
	22,99,08,585	8	0	22,94,16,683	7	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	14,24,374	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	13,51,287	do
Other Deposits ...	3,27,357	Increase.
Post Bills... ...	19,74,415	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	6,23,136	Decrease.
Loans	6,45,793	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	18,99,823	do
Mercantile Bills... ...	9,39,995	do
Cash at Head Office ...	39,02,960	Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...	6,29,061	Increase.

Percentage 39·12

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	62½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 14 ,,	63½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	8 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue £40
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾ c-o	138
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	380	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 3,825
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	365 / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 297½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	135
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kutrachee Landing..	200	75	12	190
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Vining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p.c. 25 / Nil.	15 / 15
Syndicate				
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	Q. 75 / £ 15 / D. 30 / P. 150	30 / ... / P. 150	... / ... / ...	dis. 12 / 50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	610

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Karrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort.....	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,300	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	135½	135
Khangaum	400	400	200	25
Mahmudpura Gtn ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	12	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
N w East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	655	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Saasoon	1,000	1,000	350	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	200	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co, Ld.....	500	500	40	575
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	125	12

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	600
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	650
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,750
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd 1,090
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	100
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
David	250	250	20	388½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	800
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,450
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,500
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	140
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jaswraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	610
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	900
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	75	775
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manookji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,275
Morarji Geculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	700	200	Nil.	265
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 680
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	985
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	20	215
Standard Mills

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SECUNDERABAD.

St. George's School.

Secunderabad, 22nd Sept.—H. H. the Nizam's Government have reduced the Government grant given to St. George's School, Chudderghat, by Rs. 1,000.

A MINERALOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Syed Abdul Kareem, B.A., has been selected by the selection committee for the mineralogical scholarship given by the Government, which is valued at Rs. 100 and tenable for three years. The recipient is the son of the late Mr. Syed Yusuf, who was an Engineer in the Irrigation Department.

LATE MAIL TRAIN.

Owing to a temporary bridge at mile 168 on the Madras and S. M. Railway, having been washed away, the mail train on Sunday night reached Wadi 15 hours late, and Secunderabad 19 hours late, only arriving at 11 a. m. on Monday morning. There was heavy rain at Wadi yesterday for about 13 hours.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS' SPORTS.

The Royal Fusiliers "Alma Day" Sports, which were to have been held yesterday, had to be postponed until Thursday, the 24th instant, on account of rain, but the dance in the Sergeants' Mess came off and was largely attended, and dancing was kept up until well into the hours of early morning.

THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

A new departure, and one which is sure to meet with the appreciation of the general public, is that the Committee has decided to hold the Assault-at-Arms on the Maidan this year. A feature will be the display by the Golconda Lancers, which will be well worth witnessing. The dates have been fixed from the 19th to the 24th October.

CUDDAPAH.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

Cuddapah, 22nd Sept.—The residents of Cuddapah, both official and non-official, mustered strong in spite of the heavy showers on the evening of the 21st instant, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of presenting the Sanad of Dewan Bahadur to Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Chari, District Superintendent of Police. Mr. J. G. D. Patridge, Collector of Cuddapah, presided on the occasion. There were among others, the following present :—Mr. M. Ghose, District Judge; Mr. Sullivan, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer, Deputy Superintendent of Police; and Messrs. Ramsawmy Iyer, M. A. J. Narayana Reddi, B.A., and T. V.Gopalasawmy Iyer,B.A., Deputy Collectors and Mr. Verghese, District Surgeon.

The proceedings commenced with a Police Guard of Honour presenting arms. The whole Reserve Police Force was in attendance. There was a meeting of the Criminal Investigation Department which concentrated all the Police Inspectors and other Police officers of higher grade in Cuddapah, and they were all present at the function.

THE COLLECTOR'S SPEECH.

The Collector, in opening the meeting, delivered the following speech :—

I have a pleasant duty to perform to-day in delivering to our Superintendent of Police, Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Chari, the Sanad of Dewan Bahadur which has been conferred upon him by H. E. the Viceroy. He has been nearly thirty years in the Police Department and holds the position of Superintendent of the 5th Grade and Acting Superintendent of the 4th Grade. In the year 1879 he first joined the Police in Bellary as a Sub-Inspector, but was very soon afterwards confirmed as an Inspector. In 1888, after doing good service, he was selected as a Special Dacoity Inspector in the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Then in 1890 he received a special reward of Rs. 100 in connection with the conviction of classfiers in Bellary. He attained the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police in the year 1896, and he was deputed to the Madura District for the second time to investigate the charges brought against a large number of persons after the Shanar riots. His services with regard to these disturbances were specially commended by the Deputy Inspector-General, and no doubt were the cause of his promotion soon afterwards to the post of Acting Superintendent in Cuddapah. He has served subsequently in three Districts as Acting Superintendent, and was confirmed in 1906.

Such, in brief, is the record of services of the officer on whom the title has been conferred, and I am sure from what I have been able to ascertain and from his career, which is quite exceptional in the history of the Madras Police, you will understand that much valuable work has been done during the last twenty-nine or thirty years by Mr. Srinivasa Chari. Cuddapah is a district still requiring an able and energetic Superintendent of Police.Though large gangs of robbers do not wander through the District as they did in 1864, when we see in the "Mannal" that sixty robbers were transported for various offences in one year, there are many bands of criminals who travel in all directions harassing the people and frequently committing house-breaking or cattle thefts. These persons are difficult to deal with as these have become wary and know how to conceal their booty, but the Police are bound to check their depredations, and I am glad to say that I have noticed several cases in which important thefts and housebreakings have ended in conviction. Nor must the activity of the Police be confined to these gangs. There are a very large number of murders and serious offences committed by the residents of the District. In many of these cases the guilty person absconds, and there is then an opportunity for the Police to trace the offender and prosecute the case afterwards successfully.

The Police Department is undergoing reorganisation so that the Station House Officers, who have large powers and whose education and position are below the proper standard, will soon be men of the past, and will be replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

The Superintendent in order to carry out his duties well must have a thorough knowledge of all his subordinates and must, in my opinion, be accessible to all persons in his jurisdiction and exercise great tact. I believe that our Superintendent possesses these qualifications and has been a conscientious and able officer. I have now much pleasure in giving him the "Sanad" of Dewan Bahadur and am sure you will all join with me in wishing him a long life and happiness.

Messrs. A. Nunjundappa, B.A., B.L., of Cuddapah, and V. Vasanta Row, B. A., of Proddatore, spoke in Telugu on the merits and work of the Superintendent and said that they all felt that the honour done to him was shown to them. The recipient highly deserved the honor.

Khan Bahadur Manju Meah Saheb next spoke in Hindustani on the very great services rendered to the State by the Superintendent, and dwelt upon the loyalty and affection which they should cheerish towards the British Throne.

MR. SRINIVASA'S REPLY.

The "Sanad" having been presented to the Superintendent, Dewan Bahadur P. S. Srinivasa Chari expressed his thanks in fitting terms to the Government for the honour which they kindly thought fit to confer on him, and to all the superior officers who were generous enough to recommend him for this distinction. He was deeply touched by all the kind words spoken of him. He regarded the honour as an incentive to exertion on the part of all the Madras Police, who were second to none in their loyalty and faithful work.

Cheers were given for his Majesty the King-Emperor, and for the Collector. The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, the distribution of flowers and the usual votes of thanks.

OOTACAMUND.

A CHILDREN'S OPERETTA.

Ootacamund, 22nd Sept.—The Children's Operetta "Peach Blossom," which Mrs.Cram and Mrs.Mullaly are getting up for the 7th October should be a great success, as all concerned are taking great pains to make it so. Nearly all the children in the station—big and little—are taking part. "Peach Blossum" is a musical adaptation of Grimm's "Nightingale." Mrs. Mullaly is stage manager, and Miss Stewart accompanyist, while Miss Callon is responsible for training the young singers, and Miss Iris Mullaly for the dances, which she has cleverly arranged. There are choruses of fairies, of flowers, of courtiers and of Japanese ladies. It is under the patronage of H. E. Lady Lawley, who has graciously promised to be present.

BELLARY.

Some of the shopkeepers of Bellary have a reputation for working themselves up into occasional fits of bad temper, and they made the town feel the edge of it last week, after a respite of nearly four years. The episode has a curious little history. On the 12th instant, a "Mahazar" or Memorial signed by about 120 shopkeepers of Brucepetta was sent to the Collector, complaining principally of the Municipality insisting on their taking out licences for the bamboo "tattias" they had put up in front of their shops. On the Tuesday following, the signatories closed their shops, as a protest against the Municipality, though neither this body nor the public had been given any intimation that the Memorial to the Collector was to be taken as an ultimatum. In spite of the shops remaining nominally closed, the passive resisters kept the back door open to all who sympathised with them. The pressure of the "strike" was felt most by the labourers and the floating population. The shopkeepers of Cowl Bazaar, who kept their heads in spite of the influence brought to bear on them, did a roaring business, selling at good prices. Seeing that the shutters were not taken down in Brucepetta on Friday, the shandy day, Mr. Graham, the Collector, who has distinguished himself by the extreme patience and restraint with which he has acted towards the "strikers," rode twice into the town that day and assured them that their "grievances" would commend his sympathetic attention, if they would commence business immediately. His words failing to produce any effect on them, he convened an informal meeting of the Municipal Council on Saturday, but the Councillors could not suggest any practical way out of the situation.

Mr. Graham then gave a personal hearing to some of the disaffected shopkeepers, who took advantage of the concession and added a number of other "grievances" to the original complaint in the "Mahazar." Mr. Grahrm informed them definitely that he would pay absolutely no attention to the Memorial, unless and until the shops were reopened. On Sunday morning, the Municipal Chairman and some Councillors consented to grant the shopkeepers whatever they wanted and also issued notices, suspending action on the matters complained of in the Memorial, provided the shops were opened at once. The leading spirits among the "strikers" were not satisfied with this and so the shutters continued up on Sunday. By yesterneon, arrangements had been completed to open a grain-shop at the Municipal Office, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Collector. Some cartloads of "cholam" had arrived from a neighbouring village and messengers had been despatched to various places to bring in supplies of rice and other provisions. On becoming aware of these arrangements, the shop-keepers perceived the futility of persisting any further, and resumed business in the afternoon, thus ending a situation which has not been without some amusing features. If, as is probable, the shop-keepers of Bellary go "on strike" again, the Municipality will be ordered to keep a store of grain and other provisions ready to hand, so that the "strikers" may promptly realise the extent of their folly. These misguided people have gained nothing by their demonstration ; on the other hand, they have burnt their fingers, losing several thousands of rupees, because they were foolish enough to think that they could play pranks with the Municipality and coerce the Collector.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS IN INDIA.

It is long since total abstinence from intoxicating liquor was merely the fancy of a few eccentrics, but many hardly realise perhaps how strong a hold certain Societies have among Europeans in this country.

And if there was any doubt as to the success of Temperance Work in India, it will be speedily banished by news of the Annual Grand Lodge Session of the international Order of Good Templars held a short time ago at Lucknow. Representatives of every branch of the British Army, Railway men, Civilians and even representatives of the merchant seamen visiting India gathered to consult on the lessons of the past year's work, to learn from the experience of fellow members, and to revise the Society's methods of work. Some 88 Lodges were represented, which contain over 2,600 members, while several others also attended the Session, including two members of the Order in Burma and one in Madras.

A very busy week began on September 6, when the local Lodge in Lucknow (No. 33, 'Victory') welcomed the visiting members. A most enjoyable evening was passed, and among the speakers, Rev. E. R. Drew, a past Grand Chief Templar (1895-99) made a vigorous speech.

On Sunday evening a Parade Service took place in the Garrison Church conducted by the Grand Chaplain Rev. H. C. Martin, until lately River Ghaplain in Calcutta.

On Monday the series of meetings commenced, held by kind permission in the Isabella Thoburn College.

The morning was devoted to the Educational work of the Order, and the afternoon to that among children; and the interest taken in both these departments was amply shown by the discussions on various points. In the evening, as also on the Wednesday following, football provided some relaxation, the Representatives beating No. 10 District (in which Lucknow is situated) and playing a drawn game with the Army Temperance Association.

Each night during the week saw a crowded house at the Soldiers' Home; on Monday a united gathering of Good Templars and Rechahites (the sister order), on Tuesday a long and enjoyable concert, on Wednesday a social gathering given by the Local Lodges, while on Thursday, Rev. E. R. Drew made a strong and effective appeal to a large number of the garrison, on behalf of total abstinence.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, meetings took place from 10 to 5, full of most interesting subjects, as the methods of the Order were overhauled and strengthened. The officers of the past year made their reports, and new officers were elected. Bro. F. L. Hilton, Barrack Master of Poona, took the place of Rev. B. W. Holman, Garrison Chaplain of Allahabad as Grand Chief Templar. Bro. J. M. Grieve of the East Indian Railway became Grand Counsellor ; Rev. H. C. Martin, Chaplain of Dum Dum, was re-elected as Grand Chaplain, while other officers for the year are Bro. George Ricks, Grand Vice Templar, Bro. E. Jenkins, Grand Secretary, Bro. R. F. Lawrie, Superintendent of Educational Work,Bro. W. Blackford, re-elected as Grand Treasurer, and Bro. F. G. A. Hill, who is to represent International Chief Templar.

Mention should also be made of a public meeting held on Tuesday evening, when a crowded audiance listened to eloquent speeches by Bro. Rev. B. W. Holman, Bro. Rev. E. R. Drew and others.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

AT TUTICORIN.

Tuticorin, 20th Sept.—Pursuant to the decree by the Bishop of Mylapore, the Catholics of Tuticorin, who are ever to the fore in their manifestation, of allegiance, loyalty and veneration to the Holy See, celebrated with due solemnity and pomp, the Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Pius X, on Friday, the 18th instant. The Rev. Father M. J. Pinto, Vicar of the Barathar's National Church, sang a High Mass before a very large and enthusiastic congregation and administered Holy Communion to nearly one thousand communicants. During the Mass the Blessed Sacrament was exposed and special prayers were offered for the intentions of the Holy Father. The Church and its premises were gaily decorated and presented a pretty sight. At noon, some hundreds of the poor were fed, the Band of Our Lady of the Snow playing during the Treat. In the afternoon a "Te Deun" Service was held and the Benediction given. Immediately afterwards, the parish children were entertained with sports and the distribution of sweets. The musical entertainment at night was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Joy bells were rung at intervals, and the Band of Our Lady of the Snow was in attendance at all Church functions, and paraded the principal streets, playing a selection of music. Although Friday last was a busy day in the port, the celerbations were a great success and the day was kept up with great rejoicing.

AT TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 21st Sept.—The Jubilee of the Sacerdotal Ordination of His Holiness Pope Pius X, which fell on the 20th instant, was the occasion of great rejoicings and special festivities here, as it was throughout the whole Catholic world. At all the Catholic Churches in the town there was solemn High Mass celebrated, as also the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which the "Te Deum" was sung. His Lordship the Bishop of Trichinopoly sang the Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral. A Jubilee offering of Rs. 3,006, which was subscribed by the Trichinopoly Diocese, has been forwarded to [the Holy Father through the Provincial of the Mission, and it is announced in the Pastoral Letter that His Holiness "thanks you all and as a mark of his satifaction and paternal affection, he has deigned to impart to you his Apostolic Blessing."

AT COCHIN.

Cochin, 20th Sept.—This event was celebrated yesterday in Cochin by the Catholics on a very grand scale. There were morning and evening services in the Cathedral on Friday and Saturday. Almost all the Catholic houses were illuminated besides the educational institutions and the Episcopal Palace. Yesterday morning the Right Rev. Monsignor Pires Antunes, S.J., sent the followlowing telegram to His Holiness the Pope:—"97,000 devout Catholics of the Diocese of Cochin congratulate Your Holiness on your Sacerdotal Jubilee. Wishing Your Holiness every prosperity, they implore the Apostolic Benediction.

AT CAPE COMORIN.

Cape Comorin, 21st September.—There are at Cape Comorin more than 2,000 Roman Catholic inhabitants, who are mostly Paravers, fishermen and Shanars, and the town is an important Pastoral Station under the bishopric of Quilon, having a fine Cathedral in course of construction. Not behind others of their own community in their loyalty and devotion to the Supreme Pontificate the Paravers and other Roman Catholics of this place celebrated with much "eclat" the Jubilee of the priesthood of His Holiness Pope Pius X. yesterday. A grand procession started for Cape Comorin in the course of the evening from Kovallam, a neighbouring village containing a church, and joined the party here. There was at night another procession and brilliant illuminations in the streets of the Parava quarters. High Mass was sung at the church by the local Vicar and Nuns of the local Convent.

AT PALGHAUT.

Palghaut 21st Sept.—Early last Sunday morning the sounds of petards and bells gave sign that the Catholic community of Palghant was "en fete" the occasion being the Golden Jubilee of the priesthood of His Holiness Pope Pius X. At 8 a.m., a solemn High Mass was chanted by the Revd. Fr. P. E. Bachelard, the Parish Priest in St. Sebastian's Church, where there was a large attendance. The singing as usual, was conducted by the teachers of the local St. Anthony's English Girls' School, the Misses Stevenage and Miss E. Montelar. The Mass which was sung is parts was well rendered, Miss K. Stevenage presiding at the harmonium. After the Mass there was the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament with the singing of the "Te Deum" and the hymn "God Bless our Pope" brought the ceremony to a close.

THE Report of the Magistrate for the Weenen district of Natal contains the following amusing paragraph :—"A visiting native preacher, who has lately established a congregation here, ministered to the bodily as well as the spiritual wants of his flock by drawing teeth free of charge. One woman who had six extracted one after the other remarked that she felt very happy during the operation, and had no idea that dental operations were of so pleasant a nature."

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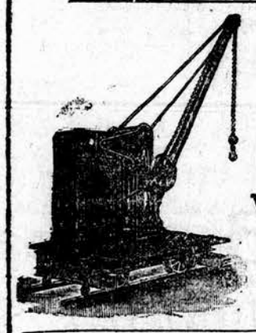

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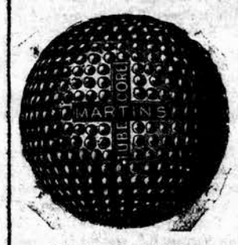

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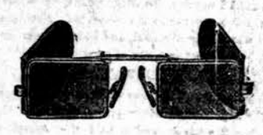

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